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The Universities of France

A GUIDE FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

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THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMITTEE

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INTRODUCTION

The following pamphlet, compiled under the direction of the Franco-American Committee, is intended to lay briefly before young Americans the ressources France offers to those amongst them who wish to carry on and finish their studies there after their college courses at home*.

When a young man, before entering on an active career, desires to complete his education and form his mind by the judicious study of other men and other civilisations, his general culture would hardly be complete without a journey on the old continent, a visit to that Europe whose civilisation, adapted to modern exigencies, has vivified that new continent which is destined to revolutionize the world.

From time immemorial youth has resorted to travelling as the best means of comparing men and manners, and the Americans have never neglected to follow a custom so fruitful in results. But for the last quarter of a century the young men of the United States have seemed to concentrate their attention on German civilisation to the detriment of the other nations of Europe. There must have been reasons for this current towards Germany and it was a professor of Chicago, Mr. Harry Furber, who set to work to discover them. Having spent some time in Germany as a student, Mr. Furber in passing through France on his return was struck by the superiority of education in many respects in the latter country,

* Detailed information may be obtained by addressing Mr. Henry Bréal, corresponding secretary of the Comité Franco-Américain, 70, rue d'Assas, Paris, France.

and he asked himself why he had been to Germany rather than to France.

He drew up the result of his observations in the form of a memorial which he submitted without hesitation to the french Minister of Public Instruction, with an energetic promptitude thoroughly American. We reproduce this memorial here.

CONCERNING THE ATTENDANCE OF AMERICANS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF FRANCE

(Memorial presented to the Ministry of Public Instruction.)

With the advance of education in the United States the number of Americans attending European institutions of learning has increased. This migratory tendency on the part of those best prepared for the assimilation of knowledge and its dissemination in their native land has brought the nation closely into touch with the intellectual life of such countries as its students have been permitted to frequent. There is a growing desire to profit by the thought of other lands, and to overcome the crudities of a new civilization by a study of the old.

Eminent in every branch of learning, in many unsurpassed, and offering exactly that refinement of culture of which the Transatlantic world is most in need, it might be supposed that France would draw to her shores no small contingent of America's academic pilgrims. Unfortunately this expectation is not sustained by fact. At the Sorbonne there are hardly thirty Americans enrolled, as compared with some two hundred at present in attendance at the University of Berlin; while comparing the smaller institutions of France and Germany the disparity is even greater.

To what is this to be ascribed? Unless it be assumed that France is intellectually inferior to Germany,—an assumption that can hardly be maintained,—the only possible grounds for this phenomenon would seem to be, either that the Americans are unaware of the merits of French scholarship, or that some obstacle deprives them of free access to the schools of France. The former explanation is admissible only as a corollary to the latter. The real reason for the scarcity of American students in France and the successful rivalry of Germany in this particular, may be found, perhaps, in the regulations which affect the foreign student in the universities of these respective countries.

In Germany an American is allowed to matriculate and qualify for

a degree on the basis of a certificate of graduation from some reputable college of the United States. In certain instances, though with questionable propriety, even this condition is dispensed with. Throughout his course he is at liberty, moreover, to elect the studies he may desire to pursue. The two functions of the university, that of providing facilities for education, and that of certifying to intellectual attainment by the granting of diplomas, are kept rigidly distinct; and the student is free from examination, excepting when he chooses to apply for a degree. Prior to this juncture there is no effort made to test his progress,—no disposition to question the nature of method of his work. Credentials certifying to the proficiency of his early schooling, a certain minimum of time spent at the universities of Germany and a severe test of his abilities at the termination of his course are, in short, the only important formalities to which a candidate for academic honors is required to submit.

In France, on the contrary, the student is throughout his university career subjected to regulations which practically exclude the greater number of Americans. There is no established equivalent for the diploma of the French *lycée* with which to seek admission into certain faculties; the course of study is to a large extent prescribed; compulsory examinations are held at frequent intervals, and a surveillance is thus exercised over the study of the student that deprives him in no small degree of the character of a free investigator.

It is obvious that, for the type of Americans found in Germany, it would hardly be profitable to submit to the strict régime imposed by France. The students from the United States are, with rare exceptions, men who have passed beyond the rudimentary grades of education, and have reached the stage of specialists. They are of intellectual maturity, graduates from native institutions, and are in quest not of discipline but knowledge. To such as these the privilege of independent research is indispensable, and they seek Germany instead of France. To be sure, it is possible for them to be inscribed as special students, and to secure as such the many educational advantages that the latter country courteously offers; but this does not lead to a degree, a consideration which, though of trivial importance as compared with other fruits of study, is still sufficient to create a current towards the seats of learning where a diploma can be incidentally secured. When it is remembered that many of the Americans in Europe intend in time to apply for professorships at home, it will be seen that this patent of successful effort while abroad is something more to them than a mere ornament.

The course of action necessary on the part of France in order to secure the patronage of the Americans may be suggested by what already has been said. It is the formalities alone that cause embarrass-

ment. The American student does not desire that any essential requirement should be suspended. He does not request that the grade of scholarship necessary either to matriculation or to graduation be lowered in his favor. He would only ask that the peculiarity of his purpose and position be taken into due account; and that he be permitted to fulfil through some equivalent the requirements which in the nature of his case are otherwise next to prohibitive. The only really burdensome regulation is that relating to compulsory examinations, which, when frequent, not only tie the student more closely to set lines of study than is advantageous for the American; but on account of the strangeness of the language, during the early portion of his course are doubly arduous. An arrangement similar in principle to that which the French faculties of medicine have already adopted, whereby a foreigner, under certain circumstances, may take all his tests *en bloc*, would relieve him of every obstacle in this direction. This, and possibly a designation of the American colleges whose degrees would be accepted as an equivalent for the diploma of the French *lycée*, are the principal concessions the American student would desire. If it be thought that, other things being equal, he would thus be given an undue advantage over the native students in securing academic distinctions, his examinations might be so increased in their severity as to remove all possibility of any such unjust discrimination. The Americans would discover nothing inimical to their interests in any degree of proficiency which the French universities might consider it proper to demand of them; nor would they regard as inordinate a regulation insisting upon a somewhat lengthy term of residence in France. In this respect they would be satisfied, if only they were permitted to utilize their period of study as they deem most profitable, and to prepare themselves for a final test of their abilities in the manner they find most convenient.

The educational system of the French is based upon a theory,— a theory which implies continual surveillance over the progress of the student; and in this it differs intentionally from that of Germany. That the methods which obtain in France have their own distinctive merits is not to be disputed. There is no desire to criticize the organization of the French universities or to bring them into unfavorable comparison with those of other countries. It is safe to assume, that the educational institutions of the nation are adjusted, as they should be, to its own peculiar needs, as are those of Germany to hers. The purpose here is simply to emphasize the fact, that the American student is not offered by the French the same facilities he enjoys in certain other quarters; it being of course a question whether or not the interests of France are sufficiently at stake to warrant her in taking action to amend the present condition of affairs.

That an American clientèle, such as the French schools have it in their power to command, is able to commend itself, is evidenced by the distinguished consideration the students from the United States have won in Germany. While the degree in which America appreciates the hospitality accorded her, is shown by the effort of her universities to encourage foreign travel and research. Her faculties contain an increasing *per centum* of scholars whose education has been received to some extent abroad; and in many institutions of the United States scholarships exist whose purpose it is to give the students fortunate enough to earn them, the benefit of European study.

Combining, as our Western civilization does, two great elements, the Latin and Germanic, it is for the interest of America to study both, and in the opinion of many able thinkers, the time has come when the former element, and this as best exemplified in France, is the one to which her students should especially address themselves. It is, therefore, not to an indifferent public that France is invited to extend her courtesies.

On the other hand, there are considerations besides those of simple magnanimity that may be of moment in determining the course the French universities may choose to take. The young savants who visit Germany in growing numbers are already influencing American opinion. Berlin, with which Paris easily might vie for honors, is beginning to be regarded as the scientific Mecca of the world; and despite the favor in which French culture stands with many, there are in certain circles in America indications of little less than a German cult,—an enthusiasm for German thought and views that unconsciously unites with the high esteem in which the learning of Germany is justly held, a partisan interest in her political aims and aspirations. It is from causes such as these that national friendships and animosities frequently arise. The men who flock to the universities of Europe are the ones who will mould the ideas of the rising generation; and the sympathies of the nation will surely follow in the footsteps of her students. It is accordingly not the interests of a few individuals alone that are involved. The intellectual life of the whole United States, together with her sympathies for France, cannot fail to be affected in some measure by the attitude the French assume in regard to the question here submitted.

Harry J. Furber Jr.

Paris, Mai, 1895.

Mr. Furber's idea was thoroughly sound and founded on the generous conception of drawing France and America closer together in making them better known to each other. His initiative was very well received. It was introduced to the general public by the following article published in the *Journal des Débats* of the 7th of June 1895 by M. Michel Bréal, member of the Institute, professor at the Collège de France.

OPINION OF AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR

ON THE

UNIVERSITIES OF FRANCE

An American professor, Mr. Harry J. Furber, of Chicago, has just written and put into the hands of the proper authorities in France, a paper that has more than one claim to our country's interest, and which we think therefore should be given in substance to our readers. It treats of higher education in France.

Mr. Harry Furber, after having finished his college courses in the United States, like many of his countrymen, enrolled himself as a student at the German universities. He pursued his studies with success at several of them ; and at the end of his course received the degree of Ph. D. at Halle. He has since then come to Paris.

Now Mr. Furber happens to possess one of those inquiring minds which do not rest satisfied with accepted ideas, to be one of those independent thinkers who, liking to form a judgment of their own, are not afraid to open their eyes and look about them. He has visited our School of Law, the École des Sciences Politiques, the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, the École des Hautes Études, the School of Medicine. He has inspected our laboratories, our libraries. The further he pushed his investigations the greater was his surprise. Astonished then charmed with the opportunities that Paris, the Paris of 1895, offers to the student, he was not long in coming to the conclusion that we possess all that is needed for receiving worthily those young Americans who are desirous of completing their literary or scientific training by two or three years of post-graduate study.

But side by side with this discovery he makes another, to wit, the small number of American students attending the Universities of France. They go elsewhere : it is an established fact that the current is towards Germany. There and there alone do they go in search of

science. The smallest German University has its associations, its *Verbindung* of students from Cambridge, New Haven and Baltimore. The University of Berlin alone numbers at this moment some two hundred students from the United States. While if an enumeration were made of the Americans in attendance at the twenty universities of Germany, they would certainly number more than a thousand, in France the sum total falls far below this number. Paris has a strong attraction for painters and sculptors, for the artistic supremacy of France is undisputed; but it seems that young America asks nothing of our faculties and schools. For intellectual research she turns to Heidelberg, Leipsic, Freibourg in Brisgau.... There is scarcely an American college that does not possess one or more instructors who have received their scientific training in Germany. These men, I venture to think, believe the true savants to be formed in Germany. We can not be surprised if they do not dream of conveying any other ideas to their pupils; they thus provide them in advance with an itinerary; and the movement once begun grows more and more extended.

Mr. Harry Furber asks how such regrettable and unjust forgetfulness of France can have come to pervade the general mind, and he believes that he has found the reasons in the difficulties that confront the foreigner in our university regulations. In Germany nothing is easier than to be accepted and treated as a student. Provided you bring a certificate from some good institution for secondary education, that suffices : you are enrolled and take the academic oath. The Rector bids you welcome. Thenceforth you are admitted to the courses and find yourself on exactly the same footing as the native student, you are a regular pupil of the *Albertina* or of the *Georgia Augusta*. You frequent the laboratories, and if an able man, take part in the exercises of the seminar—always paying, be it said, the requisite number of gold Fredericks each half year. No examinations for passing to a higher grade, no test of progress casts a shade over the tranquillity of these happy years. You have time to become familiar with the language of the country and with the spirit of the university, to form friendships and acquaintances, and to steep yourself in the atmosphere of your surroundings.

But this is not all. The student who has spent two or three years in a foreign country naturally wishes to bear away some reward for his effort, some authentic proof that his time has been worthily employed. The German doctorate is admirably adapted to this purpose. You write a thesis of moderate length and average difficulty, on some subject of your choice. After a series of interrogations in which the good nature of the judges tempers, if need be, their just severity, you are proclaimed doctor; and you take back to your own country a

diploma graced by names venerated and renowned throughout the scientific world. It is true, that this diploma gives no assurance of obtaining a position. It confers no prerogatives either in Germany or elsewhere; but as this is understood beforehand and as the conditions are the same for Germans also, there is no cause for surprise or for complaint.

It is to this adaptable and supple organisation that Mr. Harry Furber traces the preference distinctly accorded to the universities of our neighbors. We are far from believing it to be the only cause; but since it has been pointed out by a witness so well placed for forming an opinion, we cannot help thinking that it should be regarded with attention. We have to ask ourselves whether by certain requirements not wholly reasonable, we are not turning from us a clientèle which would ask nothing better than to take the road to France; but which, if we persist in our present course, will push forward more and more in the direction towards which it is now tending.

There are difficulties which result from our educational system. We know, these difficulties are great; but they ought not to be insurmountable. There has been created, within the last few years, a *certificat d'études* for foreigners; this is something; but we are still far from the advantages, the seductive advances of the German organization, especially if we take into account the very sensitive *amour-propre* of youth. What Mr. Harry Furber asks is, that foreigners should have the right to undergo the same examinations as French students, but that they should undergo them all together, or *en bloc*, at the end of their studies, provided they prove that they have spent a sufficient time at our Universities. It is for our authorities to see whether this desire exceeds the amount of elasticity possessed by our regulations. If we are not mistaken, something of this kind has already been done for medicine.

Permit me at this point to make a brief extract from Mr. Harry Furber's paper : "Combining," he says, "as our Western civilization does, two great elements, the Latin and Germanic, it is for the interest of America to study both; and in the opinion of many able thinkers, the time has come when the former element, and this as best exemplified in France, is the one to which her students should especially address themselves. It is therefore not to an indifferent public that France is invited to extend her courtesies." There are other considerations also. "The young savants," he continues, "who visit Germany in growing numbers are already influencing American opinion..... And despite the favor in which French culture stands with many, there are in certain circles in America indications of little less than a German cult..... The men who flock to the universities of Europe are the ones who will mould the ideas of the rising generation.

and the sympathies of the nation will surely follow in the footsteps of her students."

It is our impression that observations of this kind have already been made amongst ourselves; but it will do no harm to hear them from a stranger, and from one well informed and well disposed like Mr. Harry Furber.

A final word : twelve or fifteen years ago, with our system of centralisation, it would have given rise to some embarrassment to bring together upon the same spot—Paris, any large number of foreigners, whose presence would have resulted in overcrowding, with all the annoyances and inconveniences that follow in its train. But this danger is no longer to be feared, since we could say to the friends from without : "Our universities are open to you; we invite you to frequent them, and to sit by the side of our own children. But we counsel you in your own interest not to crowd yourselves into a city already overflowing, on to benches already overfilled. Would you know French life intimately and in its purity? Then choose one of our provincial universities; continue in the provinces the investigations Mr. Harry Furber has so happily begun in Paris. Nowhere will you find scientific institutions that are larger or more convenient than those of Lyons, nowhere equipments more extensive than those at Lille (they have just been inaugurated). In the provinces, you will run no risk of being isolated. The companionships formed so easily in youth, and among us more easily than elsewhere, will not be long in becoming frank and cordial. Would you revel in a rare climate, a rich and unfroward nature? Go to Dijon, to Toulouse, to Bordeaux, or to Montpellier. For my own part, were I to begin my life again, I would not be a student elsewhere than at Grenoble, within sight of the Alps, beside the swift waters of the Isère. And you will find everywhere the French, French language, the French literature, French ties. Have no fear that you will be imprisoned in a corner; there are Associations that will undertake to transport you from fête to fête, from South to North, from East to West. Keep Paris, if you like, for the end, when having completed your studies, you want to become acquainted with the furnace in which all these diversities are united and smelted down."

That is what I would say to the Americans, and in particular to Mr. Harry Furber, when, having obtained, as it is to be desired, from the heads of our educational world, all that it is possible to grant, he beckons to his young countrymen to start gaily on the discovery of France.

Michel Bréal.

The Heads of the Educational Departement and leaders in the Press were unanimous in meeting out there approbation to these ideas. Reforms were certainly necessary and now that they knew what was to be done, the means of doing it must be found. But action required an instrument to act with. It was therefore decided to form a commitee which, giving to the project the authority of their names, would study the reforms and deliberate on the best way of realizing them. This was done, and a fortnight after Mr. Furber's idea had been laid before the public, the committee had commenced its campaign. Here are the results of its first meeting.

COMITÉ FRANCO-AMÉRICAIN

(*Minutes of the Proceedings of June 26th*, 1895.)

The meeting was opened at two o'clock, M. Gréard, Rector of the Academy of Paris, presiding.

The following gentlemen were also present : MM. Bréal, of the Institute, Professeur of the Collège de France; Bonet-Maury, Professor of the Faculty of Protestant Theology; Colmet de Santerre, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Bufnoir, Professor of the same Faculty; Darboux, of the Institute, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences; Friedel, of the Institute, Professor of the same Faculty; Furber, of Chicago; Giry, Professor of the École des Chartes; Lavisse, of the Académie française; Maspéro, of the Institute, Professor of the Collège de France; Paul Meyer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Chartes; Moissan, of the Institute, Professor of the School of Pharmacy; Gabriel Monod, Professor of the École des Hautes Études; G. Perrot, of the Institute, Director of the École Normale; Schefer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Langues Orientales vivantes; Paul Melon, General Secretary of the Committee of Patronage for Foreign Students.

The following were unable to be present but expressed their desire to cooperate : MM. Liard, Director of Higher Instruction ; Perier, of the Institute, Professor at the Museum; Paul Dubois, of the Institute, Director of the École des Beaux-Arts; the Vicomte de Vogüé, of the Académie française; Berthelot, of the Institute; Boutmy, of the Institute, Director of the École des Sciences politiques; Milne-Edwards, of the Institute, Director of the Museum; Lannelongue, Professor of the Académie de médecine; Xavier Charmes, of the Institute, Director

in the Ministry of Public Instruction; Planchon, Director of the School of Pharmacy; Levasseur, of the Institute, Professor of the Collège de France; Jules Simon, of the Académie française; Albert Sorel, of the Académie française; Sabatier, Professor of the Faculty of Protestant Theology.

M. Bréal, being invited to address the meeting, recalled the origin of the Committee and the truly encouraging auspices under which it had been formed. He said, that the response to the appeal made by the organizers, proved better than a long discourse, the favor with which the idea of closer relations with the American universities had been received. The utility and necessity of facilitating scientific intercourse, and thus promoting the interests of youth and science, have long been felt in France; and it is with genuine satisfaction that at the present stage of affairs, I thank Mr. Furber for having taken an initiative which I cannot doubt will be most fruitful in results.

There must be no mistake as to our intentions. It is by no means a question of taking away from Germany students who are attracted thither by the just renown of her Universities. We have no such thought. But we believe that young Americans may find something to see and learn amongst us also. We want to collaborate in the work of culture, and to help, on our side, to strengthen the bonds between the more civilized nations of the globe. The United States are, in all probability, called to high destinies. Through them the civilization of old Europe will enter upon a new phase. We do not wish to remain strangers to this movement, and since America is preparing her future by uniting the qualities of the different nations of Europe, we desire something of the French genius to enter likewise into it.

Mr. Furber rose in turn and expressed his warm sympathy for France, and his admiration for her scientific institutions. "I have been so favorably impressed by all that I have seen, that I have felt it my duty to consider what has kept our students hitherto from seeking in France some portion of the supplementary training for which they turn to Europe. Everything awaits them here, and many of our most serious thinkers feel that the hour is at hand for us to throw into the crucibles, essentially Germanic, wherein the intellectual qualities of our race are being blended, something of that which makes the germ, the greatness and the grandeur of the Latin culture.

You have given us, Gentlemen, a convincing proof of your cordiality and of your desire to open your schools to our young men, by coming together today in such large numbers. I thank you for it. I shall suggest to my friends in America, the propriety of forming a representative committee to cooperate with you. Such a committee

may, perhaps, be of service in indicating the measures best calculated to attract our students to your universities.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to thank you for the honor you do me today and for the cordial feeling you have shown towards my country."

In the course of a discussion in which MM. Gréard, Paul Meyer, Lavisse, Bonet-Maury, Perrot, Maspéro and Paul Melon took part, M. Lavisse rela'ed the feelings of satisfaction with which MM. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, had learned of the proposed formation of the Franco-American Committee. Mr. Furber in turn spoke of the encouraging interest manifested by His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States. This was followed by the nomination of an Executive Commission charged with studying the means for furthering the entrance of Americans into our schools. The members appointed to this Commission were :

MM. Bonet-Maury, Professor of the Faculty of Protestant Theology, 32, Rue du Bac;

Michel Bréal, of the Institute, Professor of the Collège de France, 70, Rue d'Assas, Chairman;

Bufnoir, Professor of the Faculty of Law, 1, Quai d'Orsay;

Darboux, of the Institute, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, 36, Rue Gay-Lussac;

Giry, Professor of the École des Chartes, 4, Rue des Chartreux;

Lannelongue, Professor of the Faculty of Medecine, 3, Rue François I^{er};

Lavisse, of the Académie française, 5, Rue de Médicis;

Levasseur, Professor of the Collège de France, 26, Rue Monsieur-le-Prince;

Maspéro, of the Institute, 24, avenue de l'Observatoire;

Paul Melon, 24, Place Malesherbes, Secretary;

Paul Meyer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Chartes, 16, avenue de la Bourdonnais;

Gabriel Monod, Professor of the École des Hautes Études, 18 bis, Rue du Parc-de-Clagny, à Versailles;

Schefer, of the Institute, Director of the École des Langues Orientales vivantes, 2, Rue de Lille*.

(Approved at Committee Meeting of July 5th, 1895.)

* To these has since been added His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Acting on Mr. Furber's suggestion, a committee was also formed in America to co-operate with the French branch and act simultaneously with it.

The membership of the American Committee was as follows :

MM. President, J. B. Angell, University of Michigan.
President Timothy Dwight, Yale University,
President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard University.
President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University.
G. Brown Goode, Ast. Sec. U. S. National Museum.
E. R. L. Gould, sec. International Statistical Association.
President G. Stanley Hall, Clark University.
W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education.
S. P. Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institution.
President Seth Low, Columbia College.
Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., Superintendent Naut. Almanac.
President J. C. Schurman, Cornell University.
Andrew D. White, Ex-Minister to Germany.
President B. L. Whitman, Columbian University.
Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

The impetus thus given, a very active press campaign was carried on in both countries; we cannot refer to all the encouraging assurances we received. Amongst the most important articles we may mention one by Professor Simon Newcomb, president of the American branch of the Franco-American committee from which we extract the following passages*.

It appeared in the *Forum of New York* in May, 1897**.

FRANCE AS A FIELD FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

There is no centre of learning more richly supplied than Paris with schools and faculties for advanced instruction in nearly every department of learning and research; and there is no country more ready than France to open the doors of its educational institutions to

* This article was translated in the *Revue internationale de l'Enseignement* in July, 1897.

** This article was written before the University reform; it is therefore not quite exact, as the desires expressed therein have since been realized.

foreign students. That intellectual sympathy of France with America which dates from the residence of Franklin in Paris has never died out, and is now cherished by leading Frenchmen to an extent which insures a warm welcome to the visiting American. Yet, while our students have been flocking to Germany by thousands, comparatively few have availed themselves of the advantages for pursuing liberal studies which France has to offer them. The subject has been recently discussed by eminent educators both in France and this country; and there is reason to believe that in the reorganization of the University of France, which is now going on, the desirability of making that and similar institutions attractive to the foreign student will not be lost sight of.

Leaving out of consideration these professional schools, and also such institutions as the École Polytechnique and École Normale supérieure,—which are intended exclusively for French aspirants to the public service,—the visiting student still has a wide choice from the best that the French capital can afford. The special schools which may attract him are too varied and numerous to be even mentioned. I shall therefore confine myself to the three great foundations of liberal education.

First among these, we have the ancient and renowned University of Paris—more familiarly known as the Sorbonne. The latter is no longer the debating ground for the great questions of theology, it having been invaded and conquered by the faculties of science and letters. The building erected by Richelieu has, during the past ten years, been gradually replaced by another, which, when completed, will be the most magnificent temple ever erected to the cause of education. The cost of this structure has already gone far into the millions; and millions more will doubtless be expended before it is complete. The courses are divided into two sets; viz., those open to all comers, and those which require an enrolment or *inscription*. It should please the visitor to know that the former include instruction by the full professors; so that the student cannot, under any circumstances, find difficulty in hearing the greatest men of France, —unless indeed the mere number of those seeking the privilege should exceed the available accommodations. However this may be in the department of letters, there is not much danger of its occurring in that of exact science. A visit paid by the writer to the lecture-room of the leading professor of mathematics showed the presence of less than a score of auditors, a few of whom were women.

The Sorbonne is by no means satisfied with simply allowing its students to listen to courses of lectures. It therefore provides, on a large scale, a system of *conférences* or *cours fermés*, which are designed to drill the student in special problems and questions, as

well as for explaining and developing in detail those subjects which the professor cannot fully dwell upon in his regular course. The instruction here is given mostly by assistant professors; but it must not be inferred from this title that they are tyros in science. In the department of mathematics, the teachers at the Sorbonne include men who, in addition to holding a very high rank among the mathematicians of the world, have displayed that force and elegance in treating their subject which has long been a feature of French science, and who have prepared textbooks unequalled for clearness and precision. Heretofore, admission to these courses has been mostly confined to holders of the French *Baccalauréat*; but there is no regulation absolutely requiring this qualification. If any American student who has taken his Bachelor's degree wishes to enroll himself at the Sorbonne as a student, he will experience no difficulty except that arising from the increasing numbers who flock thither for instruction. At a *conférence* at which the writer was present, the number attending was so great that any individual must have felt himself somewhat at a disadvantage.

Next in age and dignity to the Sorbonne comes the Collège de France, situated in its immediate neighborhood. This institution dates from the time of Francis I, who was led to found it in consequence of the failure of the University to give that attention to Oriental subjects, and especially Greek and Hebrew, which he thought they fairly demanded. Thus, from the beginning, Oriental and general philology has been one of the specialties of the institution. The Collège occupies a field almost as wide as that of the Sorbonne; covering, in fact, special subjects which the latter scarcely touches. The range at the student's choice extends from the discourses of Levasseur on the economic conditions of various countries, and the advanced mathematics of Jordan, in one direction, to the investigations of the leading physiologists and anatomists of France in another. Here, as at the Sorbonne, the instruction is free to all; being limited only by the numbers who seek admission to the more popular courses.

The third great foundation is the École Pratique des Hautes Études. This school is, so far as the writer knows, a quite unique organization. It is of recent origin; dating from the second Empire. The object in view was to utilize those facilities afforded by the Capital for instruction and research which had, until that time, been neglected. Its organization may be said to be almost unhampered by conditions. Its work is divided into five branches, each directed by an administrative commission of five members. Any person eminent in any branch of knowledge, and desiring to teach young men how to study and investigate, may become a member of the faculty. Any youth

desiring to learn and investigate may enroll himself in the school without money and without price, on the single condition that he is able to avail himself of the advantages offered him. The institution has no local habitation. Wherever in Paris there is a laboratory at the command of a professor, there may teacher and students assemble : wherever there is a room, there may the professor be heard. Much of the instruction is given at the Sorbonne; and probably more will be given when the latter is completed : but the greater part of it is scattered over the innumerable scientific institutions of the Capital. The primary object is to make the student an investigator by the actual practice of investigation, under the direction of his professor.

Neither this school nor the Collège de France confers degrees. From the very nature of their constitution they do not offer a well-defined curriculum having a beginning and an end. The conferring of academie degrees is the especial function of the University. Here the only degrees for which the American student is likely to be an aspirant are the Licentiate and the Doctorate*. The regulations governing these honors differ so much from those with which we are familiar in this country and in Germany, that some explanation is necessary.

The student is supposed to enter the University after taking his *Baccalauréat*; as he does in Germany after completing his course at the Gymnasium, or in this country after having become a Bachelor of Arts. But the system of combining the secondary and higher education is more symmetrical and logical in both France and Germany than it is in England and America. In the former countries a sharp line is drawn between the general liberal training at the Lycée and the Gymnasium—which may be supposed to terminate about the age of eighteen—and the subsequent work at the University. The completion of the former, in France at least, is marked by the Bachelor's degree. The corresponding sharp line in our own country is found only between the high school and the college. But our scholars do not leave the high school with the degree of Bachelor; on the contrary, they have a four-year course at college before receiving it. Moreover, the advanced or university courses, in our leading educational institutions, have been partially grafted upon and combined with the college courses. Thus it happens that what at Harvard and elsewhere are regarded as courses preparatory to the Bachelor's degree become, in France and Germany, studies preparatory to the Licentiate, or the Doctorate. The result of this is that in France Licentiate may be won by courses little more advanced

* This article has been published before the creation of the "Doctorats d'Universités."

in the special subjects chosen by the student than those which have been taken by the Bachelor of Arts leaving Harvard or Johns Hopkins.

The Doctor's degree in science or letters is also awarded on terms radically different from those of the German or American university. Residence at the University is not obligatory after the Licentiate has been taken. No examination is required, except such as may be implied in the defence of a thesis. The latter is wholly different from the thesis of the German or American student, as regards the amount of research and maturity of work expected of it. Instead of being the first essay of the beginner in original investigation, it is expected to show the mature hand of a master. Instead of being a thin pamphlet, it is either a goodly volume, or a memoir of such a character that it would be accepted by a learned society for its transactions*. It is therefore said, and doubtless with justice, that the Doctor's degree is much more difficult of attainment at the Sorbonne than in Germany.

The proposed new University Doctorate may materially change these conditions; but the problem of adapting it to the French system is not without difficulty. How it will be grappled with will doubtless appear when all the facilities of the new Sorbonne are at the command of the student.

The question whether our students should at once transfer their preference in respect of higher education from Germany to France, is one not easy to answer. The fact is that no American student need now go abroad to complete his education, unless in very exceptional cases. The development of our own universities during the past twenty years has been such that he can find as good instruction at home as abroad. The purpose of a residence abroad is not to acquire an education unattainable at home, but to afford the student that breadth of culture which is gained only by residence in a country different from his own, and by intercourse with the masters of learning in other lands. These ends, it appears to me, can be as well gained by the student in France as in any other country; and he will receive a warm welcome when it is once known that he appreciates it. An attempt has been made to form special organizations for his benefit which, though they may not be wholly successful, are none the less worthy of appreciation,—especially as evincing the feeling entertained by Frenchmen for our own country.

If it be true that the Frenchman does not possess the art of making a foreign visitor feel at home, it is because he aims at so high a standard of hospitality that it cannot be extended to all the world,

* The nature of the thesis for the University Doctorate is of the same value.

nor kept up as a daily practice. This, it may be expected, he will remedy when he finds that the foreign visitor expects nothing of the kind, but desires only a friendly welcome, and intercourse without ceremony or display.

Simon Newcomb.

Mr. Raphael George Lévy, professor at the *École des Sciences Politiques*, was able to verify while traveling through the United States that the proposal of establishing closer relations between the two universities was everywhere most favourably received. On his return, he published in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement* of February 1897 an article from which we extract the following passages :

In spite of the immense progress realized by America, in spite of the legitimate sentiment the Americans possess, and rightly possess, of their own personal worth, there is among them a general and growing desire to draw their inspiration in the future, as in the past, from European sources, or to find at least in European teaching additional elements of strength and knowledge.

Their professors have, generally speaking, one year's holiday in every seven years, this they often arrange to spend on the other side of the Ocean, where they recruit their strength by drinking at the old springs. As to the students, a certain number enter their names every year in the English, French, German, Austrian or Italian Universities. It would seem at first sight that the majority would rush off to Oxford and Cambridge, a common language is such a bond of union, and increases to such a degree the advantages derived from a course of instruction abroad, that England seemed the natural pilgrimage for students of the United States. Not so however. With the exception of the Fine Arts students, the immense majority of young Americans direct their steps to the German universities. There they easily obtain the coveted diploma of doctor. There they find, particularly in the small provincial towns, a hearty welcome and masters who give them a portion of their time outside the usual lecture hours, striving thus to increase Germany's clientele in one of its most valuable adjuncts, foreign youth.

And however it was not towards Berlin that the leaders of American thought turned when, at the end of last century, she conquered her

independance and commenced to organize her national life on a solid basis.

The nation which now occupies almost an entire continent, and which will doubtless offer to the 20th century the spectacle of uninterrupted development, had then at her head men who knew France and who desired to borrow her treasures of literature and science to spread them amongst their own students. Thomas Jefferson, one of the most revered presidents of the United States worked ceaselessly to bring about an intimate union between the minds of the two nations.

When he was minister of the United States at Paris, his dearest wish was to found an Academy of Arts and Sciences at Richmond in Virginia which would have branches in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. It was with Quesnay de Beaurepaire, grandson of the great economist, that he studied this plan, which was stopped by the French Revolution before it arrived at maturity. Jefferson did not however relinquish his idea of creating an intellectual centre of which France would furnish the first elements. On his return to his own country, he remained in correspondance with Dupont de Nemours, who himself went to New York in 1800 and at once paid a visit to Jefferson, in Philadelphia.

In the conversations which took place between them, they thoroughly discussed the problem of Higher Education in the United States. Dupont de Nemours wrote in French a tract on *L'Éducation Nationale aux Etats-Unis* in which he recommended the creation of a Universety in Washington, which would consist of four faculties : medicine, mines, mathematics, social science and legislation.

A few years later, a young Virginian, Joseph Carrington Cabell, returned from Europe where, like Jefferson, he had made Paris the centre of his studies. He attended the lectures of Cuvier and other professors at the Collège de France, and at Montpellier had worked hard at Natural Science. In 1809 he became a member of the House of Representatives, and two years later of the Senate, where for twenty years he warmly defended Jefferson's ideas on all matters appartaining to education. When the latter wrote to him in 1815 to designate the men who appeared the most worthy to occupy chairs in the proposed University, he gave the first place to Jean-Baptiste Say, who was then thinking of crossing the Ocean, and to Destutt de Tracy the celebrated ideologist. This is how Jefferson justified his desire of giving a large place to French ideas in every liberal education : "French is the language generally employed in all international communications, it has received the sacred deposit of human science in a larger measure than any other idiom living or dead." And he added. "There are only two nations in modern history whose march it is interesting for us to follow, France and England."

That is what the most eminent men in America thought at the beginning of the century. Have their ideas changed in our day? And if so is there any reason for that change? These two questions are equally interesting to examine.

It is certain that if France still holds a preponderating place in the world of letters, arts and sciences, she is no longer the only nation on whom the eyes of the scientific and political world are fixed.

Germany in particular has, since 1870, considerably developed both in material and economic force.

England, during the course of the present century, has founded a colonial empire whose bonds with the metropolis are not perhaps equally solid everywhere, but which enables Great Britain through her navy, her commerce and her colonists to find an opening in the five parts of the world. It would therefore be astonishing if such vigorous countries failed to attract a number of foreign students simply by the important part they play in the march of human events and the prestige with which they are surrounded. It is easy to understand why the Americans go to Oxford, Cambridge, Berlin, Leipsig, Bonn or Heidelberg.

A common language is another reason why they should choose England. On the other hand, the German element has powerfully contributed to people the United States. Chicago alone counts hundreds of thousands, and although these new comers with that facility of acclimatation which characterises the German race, have not been long in becoming good American citizens, it would be astonishing if a secret sympathy did not draw their children towards the old Father Land.

France must have then a singular force of attraction to retain even a fraction of this precious contingent. She owes this attraction to the splendour of her ancient and modern literature, to the grandeur of her scientific works and above all to those qualities of clearness and logic which are the finest appendage of her genius. The distinguishing mark of the writings of our great thinkers, poets, historians or philosophers, as well as mathematicians, physicians and chemists, is that inexorable precision in the idea, which allies itself to the perfection of form giving to the reader or hearer an impression of complete harmony. If there is one place where these qualities are appreciated more than another, it is in the Chair of an University.

Youth is attracted, and rightly attracted, to those who present the elements of science with order and clearness, whose explanations dissipate all haziness in the minds of their hearers, laying before them, not the doubts and difficulties they passed through themselves before finding out the truth, but the acquired result of the struggle, that certainty which gives rest to the intelligence and form a reliable starting point

for the work and initiative of new generations. These are the essentially French merits which are known and appreciated by the Americans.

The works of our great writers, as I have already said, occupy a place of honour in the libraries of the United States; all those who have come for a longer or shorter period to attend the courses in our schools have kept an imperishable memory of the lessons there received. But it is not only science that the Americans strive to acquire amongst us, it is also what I will call, in using a familiar term, the art of life. Those moti-

PARIS : THE "PALAIS DE JUSTICE".

ves which made Jefferson desire so ardently closer relations between the two countries, are as strong as ever, and the marvellous progress which the United States have realized in certain respects renders the contact still more desirable. We have that love of perfection in all things, artistic and literary tastes, which are marvellous adjuncts to what characterises American genius, the spirit of enterprise and invention.

Carried away by the feverish activity of an existence which leaves little or no place for meditation, these sons of the New World too often neglect that inner life, which man needs however, in which he finds a

refuge from the daily round to commune with himself and be still. Now nothing predisposes the mind to these general reflexions like the historical and artistic surroundings of such an ancient country as France. Its history, in the cycle of centuries, has accumulated monuments and moral traditions which constitute an atmosphere to whose vivifying influence even foreigners cannot remain indifferent.

From the stones of a town like Paris, from the sight of that Seine, silent witness of so many dramas, from the horizons which we contemplate at the different hours of day and night, a mysterious teaching is disengaged, lessons fraught with that mute eloquence which moves the soul in its most hidden recesses and establishes a kind of invisible communion between the present generation and the preceeding ones. How often I have heard American professors express their sense of this charm, a charm with which the Parisians are so impregnated that we can hardly imagine our life could finish elsewhere than in the walls that witnessed our birth! How often I have heard them say that life is better regulated amongst us than in their own country! They think that the accumulated experience of centuries has taught families the art of organization so as to ensure the success of each of their members. They admire the role of the French woman in domestic life, her constant and devoted collaboration which seconds her husband's efforts, and later on, her son's. In a word, they say that even if our centres of instruction were not what they are, even if our University chairs were not occupied by masters whose names are known and whose books are read in all civilized countries, the sole wish of living for a time the life of France would every year attract to Paris numerous American students.

But the ambition of young men who come among us should not stop at this object lesson. Their own masters have taught them, before they arrived, the value of the lessons they will receive at the Sorbonne, at the College de France, in our Paris or provincial faculties, at the School of Political sciences, and in many other establishments of higher education public or private. It was with pleasure not unmixed with patriotic emotion that I heard last summer a young professor of one of the most brilliant American Universities tell me that he considered the French history school of our days the first in the world and able to defy any comparison as regards science, the beauty of style, the order of composition, in manner as well as in matter.

The greatest defect of our higher education in the eyes of the Americans is that its organization is badly known to them. It is so rich in institutions, in lectures of all kinds that the student who draws up in Pensylvania or Illinois the programme of his studies in Paris, comes to a standstill, embarrassed by the multiplicity of programmes he has before him. On the other hand, the different schools and faculties have often courses of a somewhat similar nature which do not replace each

other but which at first sight are not sufficiently distinct for the student to know how to choose between them.

The Franco-American movement was set on foot at a propitious moment. Just at that time certain changes and modifications in higher education were contemplated by the government, and it was decided to take advantage of these changes to obtain the wished for reforms. As in France public instruction is under State control, private initiative could not (at that time) bring about the slightest modification in its working. Before the act of the 10th of July 1896, higher education was entirely under the control of the Ministry of public instruction. The Act of 1896 modified this organisation in giving more rights to the Universities.

Each of the 15 large towns in France where higher education may be obtained constitutes a University since the promulgation of the Act of 1896.

These 15 Universeties are :

Paris.
Aix.
Besançon.
Bordeaux.
Caen.
Clermont.
Dijon.
Grenoble.
Lille.
Lyon.
Montpellier.
Nancy.
Poitiers.
Rennes.
Toulouse*.

* Algiers must be added to this list, for, although it is not a University town, it possesses establishments of higher education.

These Universities have an existence of their own manifested in a threefold manner :

1° By their independant regulations ;

2° By their legal existence ;

3° By their power of discerning diplomas which are not State diplomas but scientific titles.

1° INDEPENDANT REGULATIONS

The Universities being no longer under State control, the rules by which they are governed are made by a University council composed of the leading members of the corps of professors. Each University regulates its budget and all disciplinary measures affecting its members.

2° LEGAL PERSONALITY OF UNIVERSITIES

A juridic existence having been conferred on the Universities, they may be looked on as moral personalities. Consequently they are at liberty to receive gifts and legacies. Formerly it was impossible to give a certain sum of money to a State educational establishment ; this has been rendered possible by the Act of 1896.

Suppose for instance that a generous minded American wished to found in France a number of scholarships for his fellow countrymen ; he would simply have to give a certain capital to the University of his choice, stipulating that the revenue should be devoted to young Americans in such and such a situation. During the last two years a number of like endowments have been created by Frenchmen for the benefit of poor French students.

3° FACULTY OF CREATING SCIENTIFIC TITLES

This third point is perhaps the one in which American students are more directly interested, for from it proceeds the University doctorate.

The French Universities, originally independant, had been consolidated by Napoleon I. into one great institution, the Université de France, of which the Sorbonne at Paris, and the faculties at Lyon, Bordeaux, Montpellier, etc., were sections known as academies. The law of July 10, 1896, restored to the academies their old autonomy; and a ministerial decree dated July 21, 1897, clothed them *inter alia* with the following powers :

Article XV. "Besides the degrees established by the State, the Universities are authorized to institute titles of a nature purely scientific.

These titles shall confer none of the rights and privileges attached by laws and regulations to the [State] degrees, and in no case shall be declared a substitute.

The studies and the examinations which shall determine their distribution shall be subject to regulations deliberated by the council of the University and approved by the standing committee of the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

The diplomas shall be delivered in the name of the University by the president of the council, in forms different from the forms of those delivered by the government."

This decree assimilates to a very large extent the diplomas of Germany and France. It gives the French Universities control of the honors they confer; permits them to adjust their regulations to the needs of a foreign clientèle; and sanctions a doctorate, for which such preliminary degrees as the *licence* or *baccalauréat* are not indispensable requirements.

The different Universities of France, using the right conferred on them by the Education Act of 1896, have created doctorates, and even in those where the title does not yet exist the question is under consideration.

We will study these doctorates in detail in the chapters which deal with the different Universities.

Now that the reader is acquainted with the Franco-American Committee, the end it has in view, and the results already obtained, we will briefly examine :

1° What are the material conditions of a journey in France?

2° What scientific ends may be pursued there?

3° How is higher education organised?

I. WHAT ARE THE MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF A JOURNEY IN FRANCE?

Time of visit.

The student must first choose the period of his arrival in France. The University courses begin the first week in November, but the student who wishes to familiarise himself a little with the language and look around him before settling down will do well to arrive at least a fortnight earlier.

Language.

As we are speaking of the difficulties of the language, a few hints to the young American student may not be amiss here.

In order to be understood, *speak very slowly.*

To accustom yourself to understand, you must listen to people who speak French well and speak it slowly. And there is nothing better than to go to the theatre to see a play with which you are already familiar (Molière for instance) in taking care to secure a seat near the stage.

A good plan is to exchange English lessons with a young Frenchman who will teach you his own language. All that is necessary, to obtain this exchange, is to put an advertisement, either in the secretary's office at the University,or at the Student's Association. The advertisement may be worded as follows :

M. X...., graduate of the University of...., who has come to France to study.... (science, philosophy, etc....), would like to exchange English lessons with a French student.

We must here speak of an institution which renders great service to foreigners : the holiday courses of the "Alliance Française".

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN THE COLONIES AND ABROAD

Committee of Patronage.

MM. Gaston Boissier, Ciaretie, Gréard, Lavisse, Gaston Paris, A. Vandal, members of the French Academy ; Michel Bréal, member of the Institute ; Parmentier, general of division ; Le Myre de Vilers, deputy ; Foncin, general inspector of public instruction ; Franck Puaux, member of the superior Council of Colonies ; Armand Colin, publisher ; L. Léger, professor, at the College of France ; G. Monod, lecturer at the Higher Normal school.

I. RULES

1° OBJECT OF THE COURSES

The *Cours de vacances* of the Alliance Française are intended to offer foreigners an opportunity of completing the knowledge they have acquired in their own country, of the language, literature, arts, institutions and customs of France.

2° DURATION

The courses organized by the Alliance Française take place in summer.

They are divided into two series. The first series takes place in July, the second in August.

3° CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

The courses are open without distinction of nationality, sex or age to all foreigners, and all Frenchmen born and brought up in a foreign country or in the colonies. No degree or diploma is required to obtain admission to the courses. No course is prescribed.

A ticket book, referred to below, is given to each student ; from this he detaches a card which is given to the superintendent of the Classes and which allows him to attend whatever course of lectures he may prefer.

The candidates for examination are however required to attend certain specified lectures (Vide 6° : Examinations).

Names may be inscribed at the Head Quarters of the Alliance Française, 45, rue de Grenelle, Paris, from the 1st of April. Ticket books composed of cards of admission to the different courses and others containing cards of admission to the lectures will be placed at the disposal of students who must give their names, profession and place of residence abroad. A course of less than twenty-five lessons cannot be inscribed for. But, after this number, the student may take as many entrance cards as he pleases or even only one.

4° ENTRANCE FEES

The price of the book of tickets for the courses is fixed at as many francs as the book contains tickets.

The price of admission to the lectures is fixed at as many 0 fr. 50 as the book contains tickets.

No free admission can be accorded.

5° PERMANENT CARDS

Permanent cards (not transferable) permitting a student to attend all courses and lectures during the two months, will be delivered at a reduced price of 150 francs (for about 160 lessons and 24 lectures).

These cards cannot be taken back, they must neither be lent nor parted with to another. If this rule be infringed, they will be immediatly withdrawn.

6° EXAMINATIONS AND DIPLOMAS

At the end of each series of the holiday courses, a commission of professors is formed to deliver, after an examination, diplomas of capacity.

There are two kinds of diplomas.

1° The elementary diploma awarded to those candidates who show that they understand, speak and write our language correctly.

To obtain this diploma the candidate must submit to the two following tests.

a. A written test (narration, letter or recital);

b. A *viva voce* test which consists in interrogation on French vocabulary and grammar. The accuracy of pronunciation will be taken into account.

2° The higher diploma is awarded to candidates who show that they are capable of teaching our tongue and literature in foreign lands.

This examination includes two tests:

A written one consisting of a literary dissertation on one of the subjects of literature treated in the course or on the works of a French classical author (the list of authors who will furnish the subject of composition will be inscribed each year on the programme).

A viva voce one in which the candidates will be called on to explain with the necessary grammatical, historical or dogmatic remarks, a text of modern French (from the XVII[e] century to our days). Their manner of reading will be taken into account.

II. CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

The candidates to either of these examinations must prove their identity by an authentic document (passport, university diploma, birth certificate, etc.).

No one can be admitted as candidate to the elementary examination unless he has been present at *thirty lessons* at least in one of the two series.

No one can be admitted as candidate to the higher examination unless he has attended the totality of lessons in one of the two series.

The attendance of candidates at the prescribed courses will be attested by the signing of their name on a presence register placed with that intention at the entrance of the lecture hall.

III. EXAMINATION FEES

The examination fee is fixed at 10 francs. Passed successfully, the diploma is delivered gratuitously.

If unsuccessful at the higher examination, the candidate may obtain the elementary diploma, if his marks justifiy it and after the commission of professors have deliberated thereon.

IV. PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATION

Candidates for the higher diploma who are desirous of having their *written compositions corrected* are authorized to send them prepaid to the Alliance office after the 1[er] of May, at the rate of one composition a week. They will be corrected under the direction of the lecturers and returned to their authors prepaid.

The Alliance will send to those who apply for it a list of eight subjects for composition.

The subscription for the correction of the eight compositions is fixed at 15 francs, which must be sent to the treasurer of the Alliance with the application for the list of subjects.

OBSERVATIONS

All complaints or observations must be addressed to the Director of the courses who has the entire management of lectures and examinations.

The Alliance Française thanks to whose initiative these holiday courses have been organized, also arranges lectures during the whole year.

There are now holiday courses in the following University towns : Paris, Caen, Clermont, Grenoble, Nancy.

The subjoined opinion of a young American who attended the summer lectures at the University of Grenoble is taken from an article in the *Yale alumni Weekly* of the 5th of January 1899.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL

MR. C. U. CLARK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE.

Grenoble, September 25, 1898.

I owe a most delightful month to your recommendation of Grenoble.

I reached here just four weeks ago yesterday [i. e., Aug. 25]. It rained the next day; since then we have had uninterrupted fair weather, hot most of the time, but always tempered by a breeze. As my work-room has nearly ten feet of windows on both East and West sides, I have been exceedingly comfortable. The dust has not been particularly bothersome in the city, but of course there is plenty of it in the roads, outside. But all Europe seems to have suffered from a torrid spell as you have at home, and I have no complaint to make on the score of the weather.

The elaborate schedule of courses laid out in the prospectus was not exactly adhered to. Only one session a day has been held, at 8 o'clock A. M. But that is really enough, as the opportunities for work were plenty even with this schedule. Twice a week came a session in conversation, composition, etc., for which every one was invited to write a theme, which was corrected and read aloud by the instructor, M. Varenne, if good enough. His criticisms on pro-

PANORAMA DE GRENOBLE.

nunciation were exceedingly thorough and valuable. M. Reymond gave us a most interesting talk once a week on Italian art, illustrated by photographs in profusion.

This month there has been a very good course once or twice a week on French grammar, historically considered, by M. Galland; M. Jacquenot lectured on French literature, and M. Büchner, in August, had one exercise a week for the special benefit of the Germans. In the hot weather we have had, that gave us enough to do. Then M. de Beylie gave us a talk on Grenoble's charitable institutions, and the next day took a dozen of us around town in a stage, showing us through several of them.

There have been this month some sixteen or seventeen students in pretty regular attendance. Of these nearly half were Italian (two co-eds); the rest Germans, except for three Americans. In August, an Englishman was also here. The Americans were two Harvard men, one, of Chicago, a student of Political Economy, who has spent a year studying in Germany, and will study in Paris this Winter: the other, of Philadelphia, is a student of Romance Languages, and will also study this Winter in Paris; and I. We came here rather than to Paris purely because of your *Nation* article; and the Englishman came here also on your recommendation. So you see you are largely responsible for what has proved to all of us a most thoroughly enjoyable stay at Grenoble.

Perhaps the most potent factor in making our Grenoble experience here agreeable, is the remarkable advantages we have had in our pensions. There is a large French Protestant congregation here, you know; and several of the members take boarders. I board with a Mme Balme, 6, Place de la Halle. She is one of the salt of the earth. I reached here with my stomach "fatigué", as they say, and the pains she has taken to provide me with the best and most easily digestible food, and the care with which she looks out for C.—and me in general, leave me her debtor to an infinite extent. Any American student coming to the Summer School here may be sure of being able to get board and lodging, at five or six francs a day, with these ladies or their friends, and we all feel it is a remarkable privilege.

And then there are the mountains. As I walked by the Lycée this morning, and happened to look up at the forts across the river, I was struck again, as I have been a hundred times, with the beauty of Grenoble's surroundings. The ease with which you can make such grand excursions as those to La Mure or the Grande Chartreuse, and the views which strike you from every direction as you simply walk around the town, give you advantages which it must be hard to equal. I have now seen three of the beautifully-situated cities of Europe, Salzburg, Innsbruck and Grenoble, and I am glad I don't have to render any judgment on their respective claims.

Personnally, I feel as if I hadn't done the opportunities here anything like justice. I reached here pretty well used up from unconscious over-exertion on my bicycle ride here from Munich, and I've been taking a vacation most of the time. But I leave Grenoble in first class physical trim, and with a multitude of pleasant recollections. I must again thank you for recommending me here, and ask you to send over as many American students as you can. They won't regret it; especially if they are to spend some time in Europe. If one has only a Summer, I think I should advise Paris, for the first term anyway, for the sake of the thousand advantages to be enjoyed there; but of course that depends on what one wants. If he wishes fine mountain air, glorious scenery, excellent instruction and association with congenial French people, he can't do better than come here, in my opinion—which is of value, however, only in so far as regards Grenoble, for I haven't visited the other schools.

Charles Upson Clark.

M. Charles Upson Clark appears very satisfied with his sojourn in Grenoble, but he would no doubt have been equally satisfied with a sojourn in any other of our Universities.

While on this subject, we cannot do better than recall the words of M. Michel Bréal* and insist, as he does, on the great advantages offered by a sojourn in the provinces where living is cheaper, intercourse between student and professor easier, and the lecture rooms not so overcrowded.

The student need not fear that French acquired in the Provincies is less pure than the language spoken in Paris.

Paris must of course be visited either in going or returning, but the student would certainly find it advantageous to carry on his studies in one of our provincial Universities.

Our readers will find in every University a description of the town and of the neighbourhood as well as a number of useful addresses.

Expenses.

As we have referred to the cheapness of living in the provinces, it may be as well to speak of the general cost of living in France.

And first with regard to money : the French count by francs; the franc is a silver coin and worth about twenty cents; there are five francs in a dollar. Besides the one franc piece there are five franc pieces, two franc pieces and pieces of half a franc (fifty centimes). The franc is divided into a hundred centimes, five centimes make a sou.

In the beginning of his stay in France, an American is naturally enough disposed to confound the French *centime* with the American *cent* : the latter is worth about five centimes. So an article marked in France 0 fr. 50 cents (the short for centimes) must be understood to mean 0 fr. 50 centimes and is worth about ten American cents. In other words, the American cent is worth five centimes or one sou.

When you see the price of an article marked in French centimes, double the number of tens and take away the naught. You will then have the amount in sous or American cents :

* See page 9.

For instance :

	0f80	8 × 2	=	16
So	0f80	= 16 sous	=	16 cents

Gold is coined in pieces of

10	francs	=	2 dollars.
20	—	=	4 —

There are banknotes of

50	francs	=	10	dollars.
100	—	=	20	—
500	—	=	100	—

Living in France is not dear, above all in the provinces. A student of moderate desires may live in Paris for 200 francs (about 40 dollars) a month, comfortable board and lodging may be obtained for 150 francs a month which will leave 50 francs for extras. Of course, educational expenses are not included in this sum, but they are not very heavy. This is the minimum of outlay. Boarding houses (pensions) are comparatively rare in Paris. The French student often lives at the hotel and takes his meals at a restaurant. His room costs him about 40 francs (8 dollars) a month, his lunch at the restaurant 1 fr. 75 (35 cents) and seven o'clock dinner 2 fr. 25 (45 cents). But we would certainly advise a young American to board in a French family. He would find it more economical than going to a hotel, and would besides have greater opportunities of improving his knowledge of French*.

Voyage.

We must not forget to say that the Messageries Maritimes and the Transatlantic Company make a reduction of 30 0/0 on the fare of American students coming to France. To obtain this reduction, an application must be made to the corresponding secretary who will take the necessary steps to procure it.

Of course, the application must be made some time beforehand, two months at least before the departure of the steamer.

* The corresponding secretary of the Franco-American Committee, M. H. Bréal, 70, rue d'Assas, Paris, will give all information on this subject.

Railways.

On the French railways you are allowed to take 30 kilos of luggage (about sixty pounds) free of charge.

Cycling

American cyclists will do well to remember that cycling is a very agreeable mode of traveling on the French roads so universally celebrated by their excellence.

Of course, while traveling, expenses will be higher. You must expect to spend on an average from ten to twelve francs a day.

It may be a good thing to become a member of the French "Touring Club" in order to facilitate matters with the hotel keepers*.

Sports.

As the bicycle brings us naturally into the field of sport, we cannot do better than furnish our readers with a little information on the subject. Until within the last few years Frenchmen were but little addicted to games in the open air. A few foot-ball societies and racing clubs exist however, but these sports taking up a good deal of the time of those who practise them, the young Frenchman absorbed by his studies but who nevertheless wishes to keep his bodily vigour and suppleness unimpaired, chooses rather to frequent the gymnasium or fencing school. Fencing is an eminently French exercise; it develops bodily power, increases vivacity, gives to the eye a keener glance and regularizes respiration. It may be practised everywhere, for all over France wherever there is a regiment to be found, there you will find a fencing school. It takes up little time, an hour's exercise three times a week being amply sufficient. The cost is not exhorbitant, a month's subscription to a fencing school being about 20 francs, which includes shower baths.

The only fault to be found is perhaps that the first lessons appear a little tiresome, but after the first month or so the adept becomes an enthusiast of the art.

* Members of the "Touring Club" pay five francs (one dollar) a year. The "Touring Club" is rue du Louvre, 1.

M. Legouvé, the celebrated academician who at the age of 92 is still an accomplished fencer, declares that there is no psychological problem more exciting than a fencing match, that you cannot know a man's temper thoroughly unless you have fenced with him, and that a father should never consent to give his daughter in marriage to a man whose character he had not fathomed in this way. Moreover acquaintances are made in the fencing schools, and some clubs are charming places of conversation.

Companionships are easily formed in France, for the French are hospitable and glad to welcome strangers. If you desire to become personnally acquainted with one of your professors to whom you have not been introduced, send in your card and then go to see him either after one of his lessons or at his own house. Explain to him the end you have in view in coming to France and do not hesitate to ask his advice on any subject that may embarrass you.

Students associations.

In all University towns there are students associations*. American students will not find in them the luxurious installation of their own clubs, but a great deal of unaffected good fellowship.

The formalities of admission are very simple and the subscription fee about 12 francs a year.

In many University towns a committee of patronage for foreign students has been formed, this committee helps the young men to find suitable lodgings and to go through the necessary formalities as well as introducing them to their professors**.

Nature of Studies.

Now that we have summarily examined the conditions of life in France, let us in the next place see what are the advantages offered by our educational system; and first we must know exactly what end the American student has in view in coming to France. To our thinking he may be actuated by three different motives.

* *Vide* first page of the chapter on Universities.
** *Ibidem.*

1° A wish to travel to complete his general education and improve his knowledge of the French language and civilisation without confining himself to any settled plan of study.

2° A desire to make personal investigations on some special point without working to obtain a degree.

3° To enroll himself as a general student and apply for the title of Doctor of a University.

Let us examine the facilities France offers to the carrying out one or the other of these three plans.

I. A WISH TO TRAVEL TO COMPLETE A GENERAL EDUCATION, ETC.

For studies of this kind no difficulty will present itself and the student will incur no expense whatever. All the courses of higher education in France are public and gratuitous on principle. All educational establishments are free and open.

They are divided into three kinds :

A. Establishments under the control of the Universities.

B. Establishments directly controlled by the state.

C. Establishments connected with the municipalities or under private control.

A. UNIVERSITIES

A University is generally composed of four Faculties : Faculty of letters, Faculty of sciences, Faculty of Law, and Faculty of Medicine.

The courses which have not been reserved by a decision of the Council of the Faculty or School to students alone, are open to all

* The University of Paris also includes a Faculty of Protestant Theology as well as Toulouse.

those who wish to attend them. As a measure of order, this liberty may be suspended for all persons not provided with a student's ticket. The suspension is pronounced by the Dean or Director, its duration decided by the Council of the Faculty or School.

The persons desirous of obtaining students tickets are requested to apply by writing to the Secretary of the Faculty or School, giving their names, profession and residence and stating what courses they wish to attend. The Dean or Director may require them to prove their identity.

Students tickets are delivered gratuitously. They are only available for one Scholastic year and for the courses inscribed thereon.

As a measure of order, the Dean or Director has the power of refusing a ticket or of cancelling one already delivered.

These tickets are not transferable; they are distinct from students tickets.

Any person in the interior, or on the premises of a School or Faculty, may be required either to prove his identity or to produce his student's ticket. On his refusal to do so he would be forbidden to sojourn in the Faculty or School.

As a measure of order, the Dean or Director may require tickets to be produced at the entrance door or in the lecture hall.

Any unattached student who has lent his admission ticket may be deprived of it and excluded from the courses, lectures and practical exercises for the whole scholastic year.

The exclusion is pronounced, without appeal, by the Faculty or School.

B. ESTABLISHMENTS DIRECTLY UNDER STATE CONTROL

The French government has created numerous establishments of higher instruction independently of the Universities. Amongst them we have the College of France justly considered as the highest of our scientific institutions, the Museum of Natural History, the Louvre School, etc. In all these establishments the lectures are free and open to every one. They do not serve as a preparation to any examination; science is studied there for its own sake,

C. ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE MUNICIPALITIES OR UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL

With regard to these establishments such as the courses at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, there is no fixed rule, but in principle liberty and gratuity of Instruction are maintained.

II. PERSONAL INVESTIGATIONS ON SOME SPECIAL POINT WITHOUT QUALIFYING FOR A DEGREE

Here, as in the preceding case, the student will have free run of the open courses and lectures, but what he now desires is permission to attend those special lectures reserved for students, where the students' work is examined and corrected, where students and professors are in more direct contact with each other, and from where access is obtained to the laboratories of practical researches. In order to attain this end, he must matriculate.

MATRICULATION

Matriculation is an intermediate state between the free student and the student who is qualifying for a degree. But the latter having enrolled his name on a register is already matriculated by that fact.

Every Faculty or School possesses a register of matriculation which remains open during the whole scholastic year. On this register the name of each student is written under a distinct number with the date and place of his birth, his own residence and the residence of his parents or guardians, as well as the kind of studies he pursues.

No one can be admitted to take part in the practical exercises of a Faculty or School unless he has been inscribed as a student on the register of matriculation of that Faculty or School.

Matriculation is not however compulsory for the following persons : 1° French or foreign savants, professors and doctors

admitted by the Dean or Director to attend the lectures and frequent the laboratories of the University on the proposal of a professor. 2° The persons provided with student's tickets and authorised to attend classes which a decision of the Council of the Faculty or School has not reserved for matriculated students alone.

The students whose names are entered for a degree are officially inscribed on the matriculation register.

Matriculation only extends over the scholastic year and must be annually renewed.

Matriculation is personal. No one can matriculate for another.

A student who is matriculated in one Faculty or School can be matriculated in another Faculty or School on presentation of a certificate proving his previous matriculation.

The annual matriculation fee in each Faculty or School is 20 frs. This fee is not required from students who have paid the registration fee.

Every matriculated student has to pay besides the library subscription 10 francs a year.

The matriculation rules are applicable to foreign students who may matriculate on the production of a diploma or degree acquired abroad.

III. TO ENROLL HIMSELF AS A GENERAL STUDENT AND APPLY FOR THE TITLE OF DOCTOR OF A UNIVERSITY

An American Student may come to France with the intention of qualifying for a French degree; this is indeed the general rule.

Now before the Act of 1896 almost all diplomas conferred rights on those who possessed them. A doctor of medicine had the right to practise in France, a doctor of pharmacy could open a shop, a doctor of law could claim to be appointed judge; so it is easy to understand that under such conditions the French state required foreigners to pass *all* the examinations passed by Frenchmen. The latter begin the series of examinations at the age of 16 with the

baccalauréat and continue till 24 or 25, passing one examination each year, so that 9 years study is necessary to obtain the title of doctor.

Now the American students who come to France are not lycéens of sixteen, they arrive in our midst after having completed their college courses, and do not wish to spend nine years here in order to become doctors. On the other hand, it was not possible to accord to the foreign student a dispensation or accept an equivalent which would have given him an undue advantage over the native student in allowing him to acquire more speedily than the latter a *state* degree. The progress realized by the Act of 1896 consists in this : that besides the state degrees which still subsist for those who wish to follow a profession in France, Universities have the power of creating purely scientific titles (art. XV of the Act of July 1896)*.

It was in virtue of this decree that the "doctorats universitaires" were instituted.

These doctorates have quite as high a scientific value as the state doctorates, the only difference being that so much time is not required to prepare them and that they confer no rights or privileges.

Of course all French state degrees are still open to foreigners, but on condition that they pass all the examinations that French students undergo without any equivalent being accepted or dispensation of time accorded. With regard to these "doctorats universitaires" the regulations are made by the University which delivers them. It is therefore possible to find some slight differences between the regulations of different Universities, but in principle they are identical. We will give these regulations in the chapter which treats of each University.

To make quite clear the conditions under which a "doctorat universitaire" may be obtained in France, we will give an example.

Suppose an American student comes to the University of Paris to study history and wishes to acquire the title of "doctor of the University of Paris". On his arrival he must first go to his consulate to see that his papers are in due form. He must then

* See page 25.

obtain a "permis de résidence" and for this all he has to do is to write to the Préfet de Police (or in the provinces to the Mayor), explaining the motive of his sojourn in France and the probable duration of that sojourn. The right to reside which is then accorded him carries with it the enjoyment of civil rights, that is to say the protection of the law. Then, as we are dealing with a student of history and as the teaching of history depends on the Faculty of Letters, he must enroll his name at the Sorbonne on a register which he will find at the secretary's office and, at the same time, present his American diplomas with a French translation of the same. He must then attend the courses during four half yearly terms. But he is not obliged to spend the whole of these two years in the University of Paris, he can spend six months or more in a provincial University provided that he enters his name there. He may even spend six months in a foreign University, and in certain exceptional cases the duration of study (two years) may be abridged by a decision of the Faculty, for instance in the case of a foreign *savant* or an American professor whose erudition leaves no room for discussion and who is ready to pass his examination at the end of the first year.

The examination for the "doctorat d'Université" consists of two parts.

I. THE THESIS

For each "thèse de doctorat" one or more professors of the Faculty or school are appointed by the Dean or Director to examine the manuscript which they sign after satisfying themselves that the work before them deserves to be publicly discussed. The Dean or Director submits the manuscript to the Rector with a report in which the work is appreciated.

The Rector may either accord or refuse the authorization to print.

The Dean or Director may call upon professors of other faculties of the University to form part of the jury, when their teaching has a bearing on the subject of the thesis submitted to their judgment. In the University of Paris, this disposition is applicable to the pro-

fessors at the College of France, the Museum, the "Écoles des Chartes" the "École des Langues Orientales vivantes" to the "Maîtres de Conférences" at the Higher Normal School and to the Directors of the "École pratique des Hautes Études" (Decree of the 16th of January 1898).

When the thesis has been accepted, there is a public *soutenance*, that is to say the professors who have examined it discuss with the candidate his opinions or the result of his researches, and the marks the latter receives are in proportion to the degree of brilliancy with which he sustains his arguments in this public discussion.

II. INTERROGATION ON THE SUBJECTS CHOSEN BY THE CANDIDATE AND ACCEPTED BY THE FACULTY

The candidate makes a list of the courses he has attended, the subjects he has studied; he is questioned on these subjects which may be chosen among the courses of the different Faculties.

In the case under consideration (a student of history), he may choose subjects taught at the École de Droit (history of jurisprudence) or at the École des Chartes, etc.

In this case, a professor of one of these establistements is added to the jury of the Faculty of Letters.

This gives great latitude to the student in the choice of his subject.

If the candidate passes successfully, he becomes "docteur de l'Université de Paris" with the mention "history" on his diploma.

Expenses incurred.

It is not easy to state exactly what expenses will be incurred before obtaining a University doctorate. It depends on the time spent in preparing it. The student who has entered his name in a Faculty pays 30 francs a quarter or 120 francs (24 dollars) a year.

So that his studies will cost him more or less according to the length of time his name remains on the register. For instance at the Faculty of letters, where the studies should in principle

ast two years, the student will have to spend 240 francs (48 dollars) in entrance fees. For studies requiring investigations in laboratories, the entrance fee to these laboratories must be added. This fee varies according to the Faculties and Universities, but it is generally 50 francs (ten dollars) a quarter.

Besides these educational expenses, there will be examination and diploma fees to pay. These fees, which are not yet fixed but which will be so before July 1899, will amount to about 300 francs (60 dollars) at the highest. Finally, the printing expenses connected with the thesis must not be forgotten. The thesis is printed at the candidate's expenses and the cost spends on the size of the pamphlet. The candidate is expected to give 140 copies to the University. Such are, in their entirety, the regulations for the University doctorate.

These regulations have been working since the month of October 1898, and already a large number of candidates are preparing for the *Doctorat de l'Université de Paris*.

PARIS

I

UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

Ambassador of the United States :
His Excellency General Horace Porter, Avenue Kléber, 24.

Consul : M. John Gowdy, avenue de l'Opéra, 36.

Foreign Students Patronage Committee Secretary :
M. Melon, at the Sorbonne.

Students Association :

General Students Association, 41, rue des Écoles.
Students Catholic Club, rue du Luxembourg, 18.
Students Protestant Club, rue de Vaugirard, 48.
*American Art Association**, impasse de Conti, 2.
Corresponding Secretary of the Franco-American Committee: M. Henry Breal, 70, rue d'Assas.

The doctorate of the University of Paris exists for : Letters, Sciences, Medicine, Pharmacy, Protestant Theology.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

University Doctorate.

At the Faculty of Letters, the candidates for the University doctorate of Paris, must, if they are French, have the diploma of *licencié ès lettres*; the Faculty can however accord a dispensation in consideration of other titles they may possess; if the candidates are foreigners, this diploma may be dispensed with on the presentation of credentials of which the Faculty remains judge.

* See page 74.

The time given to preparation must extend over at least four half yearly terms.

The studies may be carried on partly in one of the great scientific establishments of Paris, in a French University or even in a foreign University. Their duration may be abridged by decision of the Faculty.

The tests include : 1° *soutenance de thèse* written either in French or in Latin; 2° interrogations on questions chosen by the candidats and accepted by the Faculty (Regulation of the 28 March 1898).

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Sorbonne.

FIRST HALF YEARLY TERM

Courses.

Philosophy	MM. N.
History of Ancient Philosophy	Brochard.
History of Modern Philosophy	E. Boutroux.
Greek Eloquence	A. Croiset.
Greek Poetry	Decharme.
Latin Eloquence	J. Martha.
Latin Poetry	Cartault.
French Literature in the Middle Ages and History of the French Language	Petit de Julleville.
French Eloquence	Crouslé.
French Poetry	Faguet.
Foreign Literature	Mezières.
Literatures of Southern Europe	Gebhart.
Ancient History	Bouché-Leclercq.
History of the Middle Ages	Luchaire.
Modern History	Lavisse.
Modern and Contemporary History	Rambaud.
History of the French Revolution	Aulard.
Geography	N.
Colonial Geography	Marcel Dubois.
Archeology	G. Perrot.
Sanscrit and Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages	V. Henry.
The Education of Volition	Buisson.
Ancient History	P. Guiraud.
French Literature	Gazier.
English Tongue and Literature	Beljame.
History	B. Zeller.
Greek Language and Literature	Hauvette.

Complementary Courses.

Philosophy	MM. Egger.
History of Social Economy	Espinas.
History of Political Doctrines	H. Michel.
Greek and Latin Metre	Louis Havet.
Comparative Greek and Latin Grammar	Goelzer.
Romance Philology	A. Thomas.
French Literature	Larroumet.
Auxiliary Sciences to History	Langlois.
History of French Art	Lemonnier.
Ancient History of Eastern Peoples	Grebaut.

Lectures.

Philosophy	MM. Séailles
Greek Language and Literature	Puech.
Latin Language and Literature	Lafaye.
Latin Language	Edet.
Grammar and Philology	Brunot.
French Literature	Dejob.
German Language and Literature	Lange.
English Language and Literature	Baret.
Geography	Gallois.
Classical Paleography	Chatelain.

Reception of Students. M. Lavisse, director of Historical Studies, receives students on Fridays 3.30; M. Am. Hauvette, director of Literary and Philological Studies, on Thursday Mornings at 10.15; M. Séailles, director of Philosophical Lectures, on Thursday afternoons at 3.30.

Cours libres.

Historical Literature	MM. Bertin.
History of the Ottoman Empire	L. Cahun.
Musical Esthetics and Psychology	L. Dauriac.
J.-J. Rousseau and the origin of Romanticism	A. Le Roy.
Pleading in the French Language	Munier-Jolain.
Latin Lexicology and Syntax	Poiret.
English Literature	Morel.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

University Doctorate.

To obtain the doctorate at the Faculty of Sciences, the candidates must produce two of the following certificates of higher Studies * :

1. Differential and Integral Arithmetic.
2. Rational Mechanics.
3. Astronomy.
4. Higher Analysis.
5. Higher Geometry.
6. Celestial Mechanics.
7. Mathematical Physics.
8. Physical and Experimental Mechanics.
9. General Physics.

* *Certificates of Higher Studies.* The examination sessions are held twice a year : in July and at the beginning of the scholastic year.

No insuccessful candidate can present himself before another Faculty during the same session for the same certificate.

The examinations for each certificate include three tests : a written test, a *vive voce* test, a practical test.

The two first tests are eliminatory. The jury is composed of at least three members. The marks obtained by the candidates in the *vive voce* examination and practical exercices are communicated to the jury who take them into account in their appreciation. The admissibility, admission and postponement are pronounced by the jury after deliberation.

According to the terms of the article 3 of the decree of the 22 January 1896, three of the certificates mentioned above confer the diploma of *licencié ès sciences.*

10. General Chemistry.
11. Mineralogy.
12. Biological Chemistry.
13. Zoology.
14. Botany.
15. Geology.
16. General Physiology.
17. Physical Geography.

The Faculty reserves the right of accepting equivalents.

The length of time devoted to study is a year.

The studies may be pursued either at the Faculty or in one of the scientific establishments of Paris.

The tests include the public discussion of a thesis containing the candidate's personal investigations and interrogations on different questions proposed by the Faculty.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

At the Sorbonne, rue Michelet and rue de l'Estrapade.

FIRST HALF YEARLY TERM

Courses.

Superior Geometry	MM. G. Darboux.
Differential and Integral Calculation	Goursat.
Rational Mechanics	Appell.
Calculation of Probabilities and Mathematic Physics	Bousinesq.
Physical and Experimental Mechanics	G. Kœnigs.
Physics	Bouty.
General Chemistry	Troost.
Mineral Chemistry	Ditte.
Biological Chemistry	Duclaux.
Comparative Zoology, Anatomy and Physiology	H. de Lacaze-Duthiers.
Evolution of Organized being	Giard.
Botany	G. Bonnier.
Physical Geography	Ch. Velain.

Annexed Courses.

Elements of Analysis and Mechanics	MM. Raffy.
Mathematical Astronomy and Celestial Mechanics	Audoyer.
General Physics	Pellat.
Physical Chemistry	Perrin.
Analytical Chemistry	Riban.

SECOND HALF YEARLY TERM

Courses.

Higher Analysis and Higher Algebra	MM. Picard.
Differential and Integral Calculation	Goursat.
Rational Mechanics	Appell.
Mathematical Astronomy and Celestial Mechanics	H. Poincaré.
Physical Astronomy	Wolf.
Mathematical Physics	Bousinesq.
Physical and Experimental Physics	Kœnigs.
Physics	Lippmann.
Organic Chemistry	Friedel.

Mineralogy	MM. Hautefeuille.
Comparative Zoology, Anatomy and Physiology	Y. Delage.
Physiology	Dastre.
Geology	Munier-Chalmas.
General Physics	Pellat.
Physical Chemistry	Perrin.
Analytical Chemistry	Riban.
Histology	J. Chatin.
Physics	Janet and L. Poincaré.
Chemistry	Joannis and Pechard.
Zoology	R. Perrier.
Botany	Daguillon.

FACULTY OF LAW

The University Doctorate does not yet exist in Paris for Law.

Courses.

First Year.

Roman Law	MM. J. Duval, Piedelièvre.
Civil Law	Léon Michel, Massigli.
Political Economy	Beauregard, Souchon.
History of Law (First Term). Elements of Constitutional Law (Second Term)	Chénon.

Second Year.

Roman Law	MM. Girard.
Civil Law (comparative)	Saleilles.
Civil Law	Boistel.
Administrative Law	Berthelemy.
Criminal Law	Le Poitevin.
Public International Law	Leseur.

Third Year.

Civil Law	MM. Weiss.
Civil Law (comparative)	Planiol.
Commercial Law	Lyon-Caen.
Civil Jurisprudence	Glasson.
Maritime Law	Thaller.
Private International Law	Lainé.
Financial Legislation	Pillet.

Special Courses for Doctorate.

1° *Juridical Sciences.*

Pandectes	MM. Girardin.
Roman Law	*Idem.*
History of French Law	Lefebvre.
Comparative Civil Law	Saleilles, Planiol.
Comparative Penal Legislation	Leveillé.
Administrative Law	Pillet.
History of Public Roman Law	Cuq.

2° *Political and Economical Sciences.*

History of Public French Law	MM. Esmein.
Principles of Public Law	Larnaude.
Comparative Constitutional Law	Chavegrin.
Administrative Law	Ducrocq.
Public International Law	L. Renault.
Political Economy	Carrès.
History of Economic Doctrines	Deschamps.
French Legislation and Financial Science	Alglave.
Industrial Legislation and Economy	Jay.
Colonial Economy	Léveillé.
Colonial Legislation (First Term)	Leseur.
Colonial Legislation (Second Term)	Estoublon.
Musulman Law	Estoublon.
Statistics	Deschamps.
Comparative Social Economy	Gide.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Doctorat d'Université.

At the Paris Faculty of medicine, the diploma of "doctor of the University of Paris" is delivered to foreign students who are, in virtue of a dispensation, allowed to pursue their studies and undergo their examinations without passing by the bachelor's degree. This title confers none of the rights or privileges attached to a degree and cannot in any case be accepted as an equivalent to the degree of doctor of medicine. The diploma is delivered under the seal and in the name of the University of Paris by the President of the University Council (Regulations of the 28th of March and 1st of April 1898).

Course of Studies.

First year : Biological Chemistry, Dissection, Physics, Histology, Physiology.

Second year : Dissection, Biological Physics, Biological Chemistry, Histology, Physiology.

Third year : Pathological Anatomy, Parasitology, Pathological Chemistry, Operative Medicine.

Fourth year : Obstetrics, special course Clinical Chemistry.

In the first year, the practical exercises of biological chemistry, histology and dissection take place during the winter term, those of physics and physiology during the summer.

In the second year, dissection takes place in winter, the practical exercises of biological chemistry and physics, of histology and physiology during the summer term.

In the third year, pathological anatomy, parasitology and biological chemistry take place in winter, the practical exercises and operative medicine during the summer.

In the fourth year, the exercises of clinical chemistry take place all the year round.

In the fourth and fifth years (optional), materia medica botany, chemistry, pharmacy, bacteriology, etc., take place through the whole year.

Examinations.

First Examination.

Anatomy, topographical anatomy excepted (practical test of dissection and *vive voce* examination).

Second Examination.

Histology, physiology, biological chemistry and biological physics included.

Third Examination.

First Part : Operative medicine and topographical anatomy, surgical pathology, midwifery.

Second Part : General Pathology, animal parasites, vegetal parasites, microbes.

Medical pathology, practical test of pathological anatomy.

Fourth Examination.

Therapeutics, hygiene, legal medicine, matera medica, pharmacology, with applications of physical and natural sciences.

Fifth Examination.

First Part : Surgical clinic, obstetrical clinic.

Second Part : Medical Clinic.

Thesis.

On a subject left to the candidate's choice.

The first examination is undergone between the sixth and eighth inscription; the second between the eighth and tenth, the third between the thirteenth and sixteenth, the fourth and fifth after the sixteenth.

The fourth and fifth examinations and the thesis must be passed before the same Faculty.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Rue and Place de l'Ecole-de-Medecine.

FIRST HALF YEARLY TERM

Lectures.

Biological Physiology	Prof. MM. Gariel.
Chemistry applied to Medicine	Gautier.
Anatomy	Farabeuf.
Histology	Mathias duval.
Physiology	Richet.
Surgical Pathology	Lannelongue.
Medical Pathology	Debove.
Experimental and Comparative Pathology	Chantemesse.
Pathological Anatomy	Cornil.
Therapeutics	Landouzy.
Pharmacology and Materia Medica	Pouchet.
History of Medicine and Surgery	Laboulbène.
Legal Medicine	Brouardel.

Medical Clinical Lectures.

Hospitals.

Charité	Prof. MM. Potain.
Pitié	Jaccoud.
Saint-Antoine	Hayem.
Hôtel-Dieu	Dieulafoy

Surgical Clinical Lectures.

Hôtel-Dieu	Prof. MM. Duplay.
Necker	Le Dentu.
Charité	Tillaux.
Pitié	Berger.

Clinic of Mental Pathology and Diseases of the Encephalous.

Ste-Anne's Asylum	Prof. M. Joffroy.

Clinic of Children's Diseases.

Children's Hospital	Prof. M. Grancher.

Clinic of Syphilitic and Skin Diseases.

Saint-Louis	Prof. M. Fournier.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Salpêtrière	Prof. M. Raymond.

Ophtalmological Clinic.

Hôtel-Dieu	Prof. M. Panas.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Necker	Prof. M. Guyon.

Midwifery.

Clinique Baudelocque, 125, boul. Port-Royal	Prof. M. Pinard.
Clinique Tarnier, rue d'Assas	Prof. M. Budin.

Lectures.

Anatomy	MM. Rieffel.
General Elementary Pathology	Charrin.
Medical Pathology	Teissier.
Surgical Pathology	Legueu.
Legal Medicine	Thoinot.
Hygiene	Wurtz.
Obstetrics	Wallich.
Skin Diseases	Gaucher.

Practical Exercises.

Biological Chemistry	MM. Hanriot.
Dissection	Rieffel.
Histology	Retterer.
Pathological Anatomy	Brault.
Parasitology	Guiart.

WINTER TERM. DIVISION OF STUDIES

New Regulation (decree of 31st of July 1893).

Courses.

First year : Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Biological Chemistry, Elementary General Pathology.

Compulsory Practical Exercices. Biological Chemistry, Dissection, Histology.

Second year : Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Surgical Pathology, Medical Pathology, Medical and Surgical Clinics.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Hospital Course, Dissection, Histology.

Third year : Surgical Pathology, Medical Pathology, Experimental and Comparative Pathology, Midwifery, Pathological Anatomy, Medical Natural Histology Parasitology, Medical and Surgical Clinics.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Hospital Course, Pathological Anatomy, Parasitology (Animal and Vegetal parasites).

Fourth year : Therapeutics, Hygiene, Legal Medicine, Pharmacology, Botanical Materia Medica, Medical and Surgical Clinics, Special Clinics, Obstetrical Clinic, Chemistry and Physics applied to Hygiene and Therapeutics. History of Medicine and Surgery.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Special Hospital Course, Obstetrical Course, Clinical Chemistry.

Optional Practical Exercises. Botanical Materia Medica, Chemical Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Materia Medica, Bacteriology, etc.

Fifth year : *Optional Practical Exercises.* Botanical Materia Medica, Chemical Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Materia Medica, Bacteriology, etc.

The Orfila and Dupuytren Museums are open to students every day from 11—4.

The Library is open every day from 11—6, in the afternoon and every evening from 7.30—10. 30.

SECOND HALF YEARLY TERM

Medical Pathology	Prof. MM. Terrier.
	Hutinel.
General Pathology and Therapeutics	Bouchard.
	Ch. of C. M. Roger.
Hygiene	Proust.
Legal Medicine	Brouardel.

Clinical Lectures (as in First Term).

Complementary Courses.

Surgical Pathology	MM. Walther, agrégé.
Midwifery	Bonnaire, agrégé.

Lectures.

Biological Chemistry	MM. Desgrez.
Anatomy	Thiery.
Histology	Launois.
Physiology	Langlois.
Medical Pathology	Thiroloix.
Surgical Pathology	Mauclair.
Therapeutics	Vaquez.
Pathological Anatomy	Méry.
Skin Diseases	Gaucher.

Practical Exercises.

Biological Physics	MM. Weiss.
Histology	Retterer.
Physiology	Laborde.
Operative Medicine	Hartmann.
Pathological Anatomy	Brault.

SUMMER TERM. DIVISION OF STUDIES

First year. Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Biological Physics, Propædeutics.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Physics, Histology, Physiology.

Second year. Histology, Medical Pathology, Surgical Pathology, Physiology, Biological Physics, Biological Chemistry, Medical and Surgical Clinics.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Hospital Course, Operative Medicine, Pathological Anatomy.

Third year. Medical Pathology, Surgical Pathology, Experimental and Comparative Pathology, Midwifery, Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, Medical and Surgical Clinics.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Hospital Course, Operative Medicine, Pathological Anatomy.

Fourth year. Therapeutics, Hygiene, Legal Medicine, Pharmacology, Botanical Materia Medica, Medical and Surgical Clinics, Special Clinics, Obstetrical Clinic, Chemistry and Physics applied to Hygiene and Therapeutics, History of Medicine and Surgery.

Compulsory Practical Exercises. Special Hospital Course, Obstetrical Course, Clinical Chemistry.

Optional Practical Exercises. Botanical Materia Medica, Chemical Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Materia Medica, Bacteriology.

Fifth year. Optional Practical Exercises. Botanical Materia Medica, Chemical Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Materia Medica, Bacteriology, etc.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Doctorat d'Université.

At the Higher School of Pharmacy the candidates for the Doctorate of the University of Paris must, if they are French, produce the diploma of 1st class

pharmaceutical Chemist; if they are foreigners, two study certificates, the first of studies in chemical pharmacy and toxicology, the second of studies in galenic pharmacy and materia medica.

The School reserves the right of accepting equivalents.

The length of study extends over a year at least and takes place at the School.

The test consists in a *soutenance de thèse* containing personal researches. (Regulation of March 28th 1898.)

HIGHER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Avenue de l'Observatoire, 4.

Courses.

Zoology	Prof. MM. Milne-Edwards.
Natural History of Medicaments	Planchon.
Mineral Chemistry	Riche.
Physics	Le Roux.
Analytical Chemistry	Villiers-Moriame.
Galenic Pharmacy	Bourquelot.

Division of Studies.

First year. Mineral Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physics, Cryptogamy, Mineralogy and Hydrology, General Botany.

Second year. Materia Medica, Mineral Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Pharmacy, General Botany, Toxicology, Analytical Chemistry.

Third year. Zoology, Materia Medica, Galenic Pharmacy, Analytical Chemistry.

FACULTY OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY

The *doctorat d'Université* exists. The regulation are as follows :
Duration of studies : To be appreciated by the Faculty (minimum : one year).

Conditions of Education. A proof to be given during the time of study of knowledge which is equivalent to the *licence en théologie* and to give credentials of previous secondary and higher studies by certificates from foreign Universities or by their own works. The *licence* requires a sufficient knowledge of the following subjects :

Dogma, and History of Dogmas.
Evangelical Ethics.
Exegesis and Criticism of the Old and New Testaments.
Ecclesiastical History and Practical Theology
A knowledge of German enters into the *licence* programme.

The doctorate examination is composed, besides the *Colloquium doctum* which the Candidate will give proof of necessary knowledge, of the public discussion of a thesis printed in French or in Latin on a subject which would previously have received the approbation of the Faculty.

The cost of this doctorate, which is not yet definitively settled. will not exceed 500 francs (100 dollars), inscription and examination fees included.

FACULTY OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY

Boulevard Arago, 83.

Courses.

Lutherian Dogma	MM. Ménégoz.
Reformed Dogma	Sabatier.
Evangelical Ethics	N... and E. Ehrhardt.
Old Testament	Adolphe Lods.
New Testament	Edmond Stapfer.
Ecclesiastical History	Bonet-Maurey and Berger (assist.-prof.)
Patristics	J. Bréville.
Practical Theology	Vaucher.
History of Philosophy	R. Allier.
German	E. Ehrhardt.

Free Courses.

Organisation of the Reformed Churches in France	MM. Armand Lods.
Revelation and Holy Scripture	Lacheret.

II

ESTABLISHMENTS

NOT DEPENDING ON THE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

COLLEGE OF FRANCE

The College of France depends on the ministry of Public Instruction :

It is a unique establishment for the whole of France. It was founded in the year 1529 and then consisted of two chairs : one for Greek, the other for Hebrew. At the present day we find these words over the door : *Omnia docet*, and it is a fact that all Sciences are taught there. Its staff consists of forty professors all of vhom are amongst the most distinguished specialists of France.

It is the type of an establishment of high education. The professors are entirely free from any University or classical preoccupation and contribute solely to the advancement of sciences and letters. The courses are free and open : they are divided into two half yearly terms : the courses of the first term begin on the first Monday in December and last until the Saturday which precedes the Easter holidays. Those of the second term begin on the Monday after Easter and finish at the soonest on the 20th of July or at the latest on the 30th of the same month. Each course has a register where those who are desirous of obtaining a certificate of attendance at the course should write their names.

COLLEGE OF FRANCE

Place du Collège de France.

Courses.	
Analytical and Celestial Mechanics	MM. Maurice Lévy, prof. Hadamard suppl.
Mathematics.	Jordan, prof.

General Physics and Mathematics	MM. Bertrand.
General and Experimental Physics	Mascart.
Mineral Chemistry	Chatelier.
Egyptian Philology and Archeology	Maspero.
Assyrian Philology and Archeology	Appert.
Hebraic, Chaldean and Syriac Languagues and Literature	Ph. Berger.
Arab Language and Literature	Barbier de Meynard.
Aramen Language and Literature	Rubens Duval.
Chinese and Tartary Language and Literature	Chavannes.
Sanscrit Language and Literature	Sylvain Lévi.
Greek Language and Literature	M. Croiset.
Latin Philology	L. Havet.
History of Latin Literature	G. Boissier.
Greek and Latin Philosophy	Charles Lévêque.
Modern Philosophy	Nourrisson.
French Language and Literature of the Middle Ages	Gaston Paris.
Modern French Language and Literature	Émile Deschanel.
Language and Literature of Germanic Origin	A. Chuquet.
Language and Literature of Southern Europe	Paul Meyer.
Organic Chemistry	Berthelot.
Medicine	d'Arsonval.
Natural History of Inorganic Bodies	Fouqué.
Natural History of Organized Bodies	Marey.
Comparative Embryogeny	Balbiani.
General Anatomy	Ranvier.
Experimental and Comparative Psychology	Th. Ribot.
General History of Sciences	Pierre Lafitte.
History of Comparative Legislation	Jacques Flach.
Political Economy	Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.
Economical Geography, History and Statistics	E. Levasseur.
Historical Geography of France	A. Longnon.
History of Religions	Albert Réville.
Social Philosophy	J. Izoulet.
Esthetics and History of Art	E. Guillaume, suppl. Lafenestre.
Roman Epigraphy and Antiquities	Cagnat.
Greek Epigraphy and Antiquities	Foucart.
Semitic Epigraphy and Antiquities	Clermont-Ganneau.
Celtic Languages and Litterature	d'Arbois de Jubainville
Languages and Literatures of Slav origine	Léger.
Comparative Grammar	Michel Bréal.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Created in 1635 under the name of "Royal Garden of Medicinal Plants" to serve "for the study of pharmacological operations and the preservation of all things rare in Nature".

The principal object of the Museum is the formation, preservation and classification of collection including all the productions of the globe in the three reigns of nature.

It contains galleries of zoology (more than 1,500,000 specimens of birds, nests, eggs, mammals, reptiles, batrachia, fishes, insects, crustacea, molluscs, and zoophytes), of botany (herbariums, mushrooms, sea weeds, mosses, woods, fossil plants, fruits, vegetal productions more than 200,000 specimens), of geology (more than 200,000 specimens), of mineralogy (a remarkable collection of precious stones), of comparative anatomy (more than 36,000 preparations), of paleontology (more than 180,000 specimens), a botanical garden extending over nearly

250,000 mètres; green houses and hot houses, a collection of medicinal plants, a menagerie of living animals, a library of Natural History. Besides, it includes numerous *cours* to some of which are joined laboratories depending on the Ecole des Hautes Etudes.

The laboratory of Marine zoology of Tatihou near Saint-Waast-la-Hougue is attached to the Museum. The courses at the Museum are public and gratuitous. The students are admitted into the galleries containing the collections on the presentation of cards delivered by the administration. The library is open

L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

every day from 10—3; it contains over 140,000 volumes, 2,000 manuscripts, 18,000 original drawings and 3,500 geographical maps.

Programme of Studies.

Botany (Organography and vegetal Physiology)	MM. Van Tieghem.
Comparative Anatomy	H. Filhol.
Zoology (Reptiles, Batrachians and Fishes.	L. Vaillant.
(The lessons will be completed by practical demonstrations.)	
Zoology (articulate animals).	E. I. Bouvier.
General Physiology..	N. Gréhant.
Comparative Pathology.	Chauveau.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Anthropology	MM. E.-T. Hamy.
Physics applied to Natural History	H. Becquerel.
Botany (classifications and families)	Ed. Bureau.
(Herborizations form part of this course and will be specially announced.)	
Vegetal Physics	L. Maquenne.
Chemistry applied to organic bodies	Arnaud.
Geology	Stanislas Meunier.
(This course will be completed by geological excursions specially announced.)	
Mineralogy	G. Lacroix.
(Lectures and practical exercises of microchemical analysis of Minerals.)	
Vegetal Physiology applied to Agriculture	Deherain.
(Practical demonstrations on the analytical methods employed in the researches of vegetal Physiology.)	
Zoology (Mammals and Birds)	A. Milne-Edwards.
(Supplementary lectures delivered in the Menagerie will complete this course.)	
Zoology (Annelides, Molluscs and Zoophytes)	Edmond Perrier.
Paleontology	A. Gaudry.
Culture	Maxime Corn.
Course of Drawing applied to Natural History :	
For Animals	Frémiet.
For Plants	Mme Madeleine Lemaire.

Special instruction for *Naturalist travelers* takes place in the course of the summer.

The Museum Library is open to readers from 10—4 every day except Sunday and Holidays.

ÉCOLE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES

It was founded by a decree of M. Duruy the 31st of July 1868. The aim of the school is to "accustom young men by private lectures and familiar discussion to the use of methods of observation and discovery". The essentiel point is less the lesson *ex professo*, than the personal work of the pupil encouraged by the professor.

The school is divided into five sections :

Historical and Philological Sciences.
Religious Sciences.
Mathematics.
Physics and chemistry.
Natural History and Physiology.

Although each section has a special object and a special method, they have all one common character : which is to form savants. The professors and savants charged to overlook and direct the work of the pupils, take in the sections of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry the title of directors of Laboratories, in the other sections that of directors of studies and "maîtres de conférences". The "École pratique des Hautes Études" includes two sorts of pupils :

1° The *stagiaires*. To be a stagiaire all that is necessary is to give your name to the administration in stating what lectures you mean to follow.

2° Titular pupils.

The *stagiaires* are named titulars at the end of a year on the motion of the professors whose lessons they have attended, if they have shown themselves capable of profiting by the teaching. During the third or fourth year of study, titular pupils may give in a thesis. Those whose thesis is accepted receive the title of "élèves diplomés". The best of these theses are printed, at the expense of the school, in the Library of the École des Hautes Études or inserted in the reviews. The work is printed in the same way whether the pupils be foreign or French.

The government of the school consists in the most absolute liberty. "The pupils themselves choose the lectures they wish to attend. On their side, the professors themselves decide on the number, nature and subjects of their lectures". No consideration of examination influences their choice.

The school is entirely gratuitous.

I. SECTION OF HISTORICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Greek Philology	MM. Tournier. Alfred Jacob. Desrousseaux.
Byzantine and Neo-Greek Philology	Jean Psichari.
Greek Epigraphy and Antiquities	B. Haussoullier.
Latin Philology	Louis Havet. Émile Chatelain.
Latin Epigraphy and Roman Antiquities	Heron de Villefosse.
History of Classical Philology	P. de Nolhac,
History	Monod, Thevenin, Roy, Giry, Bemont, Rod, Reuss.
History of contempory Doctrines of Physiological Psychology	Jules Soury.
Christian Antiquities	L'abbé L. Duchesne.
Historical Geography	Longnon. Victor Berard.
Comparative Grammar	Michel Bréal, Louis Duvau. A. Meillet.
General and Comparative Phonetics	Paul Passy.
Celtic Language and Literature	Gaidoz.
Romance Philology	Gaston Paris. A. Morel Fatio. Antoine Thomas.
Dialectology of Roman Gaule	Jules Gillieron.
Sanscrit Tongue	Sylvain Lévi, Specht, Louis Finot.
Zend and Pehlevi	A. Meillet, Blochet.
Semitic Languages :	
1° Hebrew and Syriac	A. Carrière.
2° Arab	Hartwig Derenbourg.
3° Ethiopian, Hungarik and Touranian Languages	Halevy.
Assyrian Antiquities and Philology	Jules Oppert, Scheil.
Oriental Archeology	Clermont-Ganneau.
Egyptian Antiquities and Philology	Maspero, Guieysse.

II. SECTION OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

1° Section of Mathematical Sciences.

Commission of Patronage.

M. Hermite, member of the Institute, president; MM. Bertrand, Darboux, Poincaré, members of the Institute; Tannery. — M. Foussereau, secretary.

2° Section of Physico-Chemical Sciences.

Commission of Patronage.

M. Berthelot, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, president; MM. Troost, Lippmann, Moissan, members of the Institute; Bouty. — M. Foussereau, secretary.

The section of physico-chemical sciences includes the following laboratories.

1. Laboratory of physical investigations at the Sorbonne . .	MM. Lippmann.
2. Laboratory of physical teaching at the Sorbonne	Bouty.
3. Laboratory of Physics at the Normal School	Violle.
4. Laboratory of Météorological investigations at Parc St-Maur	Renou.
5. Laboratory of teaching and chemical investigations at the Sorbonne	Troost.
6. Laboratory of Chemistry at the Higher Normal School. .	Gernez.
7. Laboratory of organic Chemistry at the College of France.	Berthelot.
8. Laboratory of organic Chemistry at the Sorbonne. . . .	Friedel.
9. Laboratory of physiological Chemistry.	Duclaux.
10. Laboratory of Mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History.	Lacroix.
11. Laboratory of teaching and investigations for Mineralogy.	Hautefeuille.
12. Laboratory of Mineral Chemistry.	Moissan.

III. SECTION OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Commission of Patronage.

M. de Lacaze-Duthiers, member of the Institute, président; MM. de Lacaze-Duthiers, Van Tieghem, Milne-Edwards, Gaston Bonnier, members of the Institute; Munier-Chalmas; M. Foussereau, secrétaire.

The section of Natural Sciences includes the following laboratories :

1. Laboratory of experimental Zoology at the Sorbonne with maritime Stations at Roscoff and at Banyuls-sur-Mer.	MM. de Lacaze Duthiers.
2. Laboratory of maritime Zoology at Wimereux-Ambleteuse	Alfred Giard.
3. Laboratory of anatomical and physiological Zoology at the Museum of Natural History	A. Milne-Edwards.
4. Laboratory of comparative Zoology at the Museum . . .	Ed. Perrier.
5. Laboratory of Histology at College of France.	Bauvier.
6. Laboratory of maritime Zoology at Villefranche.	Barrois.

7. Laboratory of maritime Zoology at Marseille	MM. Marion.
8. Laboratory of maritime Zoology at Cette	Sabatier.
9. Laboratory of Physiology at the Sorbonne	Dastre.
10. Laboratory of Teratology at the Ecole Pratique of the Faculty of Medicine	Dareste.
11. Laboratory of Anthropology at Ecole Pratique of the Faculty of Medicine	Laborde.
12. Laboratory of Ophtalmology at the Sorbonne	Javal.
13. Laboratory of Physiology at the College of France	Marcy.
14. Laboratory of pathological Physiology at the College of France	François Franck.
15. Laboratory of general Physiology at the Museum of Natural History	Rouget.
16. Laboratory of physiological Psychology	Binet.
17. Laboratory of Botany at the Sorbonne and laboratory of vegetal Biology at Fontainebleau	G. Bonnier.
18. Laboratory of practical Botany at the Museum	Bureau.
19. Laboratory of Botany at the Museum	Van Tieghem.
20. Laboratory of Geology at the Sorbonne	Munier Chalmas.
21. Laboratory of physical Geology, annexed to the chair of Natural History of Inorganic Bodies at the College of France	Fouqué.
22. Laboratory of Geology of the Faculty of Sciences of Lille	Gosselet.
23. Laboratory of comparative Anatomy	Filhol.
24. Laboratory of general Physiology	Grehant.
25. Laboratory of Physiology of Sensations	Henry.
26. Laboratory of Experimental Medecine	Charrin.

IV. SECTION OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCES

At the Sorbonne.
(Entrance rue des Ecoles at the end of the Gallery of Sciences, 1st floor.)

Lectures.

Religions of non-civilized people	MM. L. Marillier.
Religions of the Far East and Indian America	Léon de Rosny.
Religions of India	Sylvain Lévi.
	A. Foucher.
Religions of Egypt	Amélineau.
Religions of Israel and Western Semites	Maurice Vernes.
Talmudic and Rabinical Judaism	Israel Lévi.
Islamism and Religions of Arabia	Hartwig Darenbourg.
Religions of Greece and Rome	André Berthelot.
Christian Literature	A. Sabatier.
	E. de Faye.
History of Dogmas	Albert Réville.
	E. Picavet.
History of the Christian Church	Jean Reville.
History of Canonical Law	Esmein.

Cours libres.

History of Ancient Eastern Churches	J. Deramey.
Assyro-Babylonian Religion	A. Quentin.
Religions of Ancient Mexico	G. Reynaud.

ÉCOLE NATIONALE DES CHARTES

58, rue des Francs-Bourgeois.

The *École des Chartes*, founded by a royal decree the 21st Feb. 1821, is now installed in the Palace of National Archives, but as the premises it disposes of are quite insufficient, one of the pavillions of the new Sorbonne facing the rue de la Sorbonne is specially built with a view to a new installation of the school.

Foreigners of all ages may be admitted, if they present a diploma equivalent to that of *bachelier ès lettres*. They undergo no entrance examination and are classed *hors rang*.

The courses of the School are public and gratuitous and last three years. They begin the 3st of November and terminate the 30st of June.

First Year.

1. Paleography	MM.	Léon Gautier.
2. Romance Philology		Paul Meyer.
3. Bibliography and Classification of Libraries		Mortel.

Second Year.

1. Diplomacy	MM.	A. Giry.
2. History of Political, Administrative and Judiciary Institutions of France		J. Roy.
3. Sources of the History of France		Aug. Molinier.
4. Classification of Archives		Desjardins.

Third Year.

1. History of Civil Law and Canonical Law in the Middle Ages.	MM.	Paul Viollet.
2. Archeology of the Middle Ages		R. de Lasteyrie.
3. Sources of the History of France		Aug. Molinier.

The director of the School is M. Paul Meyer, the secretary is M. Morel-Fatio.

The students may work in the rooms of the Library of the School which are equally open to former students.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE

The Pasteur Institute, built with the help of funds coming from subscriptions and donations, was opened the 14th of Nov. 1888.

Laboratories consisting of five sections and capable of receiving fifty persons are placed at the disposal of workers.

To be admitted into a service, an application must be made to the Institute, specifying the nature of the investigations and work you wish to pursue. Once admitted, you may remain an indefinit time at the Institute, provided you satisfy the head of the section that your work is continuous; a fixed fee of 50 francs a month is paid for working in the Laboratories.

Services of the Institute.

1. Service of Rabies	MM. Borel, Poitevin, Chailloux.
2. Service of general Microby	Duclaux.
3. Service of technical Microby	Roux.
Annexed laboratory for Diphtheria	Martin.
4. Service of Microby applied to Hygiene; vaccinations.	Chamberland.
5. Service of Morphological and Comparative Microby.	Metchnikoff.

Course of M. Roux. The service of technical Microby is not only a service of investigations, it is also destined to instruct. This course lasts six weeks. To be admitted, you must enroll your name and pay a fee of fifty francs. As the number of places for students are limited so far, it is necessary to enroll your name two years before hand.

Course of M. Duclaux. The course of Biological Chemistry at the Faculty of Sciences (professor M. Duclaux) is held at the Pasteur Institute.

It is public and gratuitous like all the courses of the Sorbonne.

ÉCOLE DU LOUVRE

Cour Lefuel.

This school has specially in view the training of pupils capable of being employed, either as curators or librarians in the museums of Paris and the provinces, or in scientific missions, or else in researches for the enriching of National Collections.

The courses may be attended by outsiders or by regular pupils. The latter are divided into two categories : 1° those who have enrolled their names for one or more courses; 2° those enrolled for all organic courses.

The duration of study is fixed for three years. A fourth year may be employed in travelling in France or abroad.

At the end of the first year, the pupils of the first category undergo an examination. If the examination be satisfactory, they obtain the title of pupils of second year.

At the end of the second year, another examination gives the pupil the title of pupil of third year.

The definite test takes place at the end of the third year. After the third examination, the pupil who has passed successfully is called upon to present either that same year, or in the course of the fourth year, a manuscript thesis on one of the subjects treated of in the preparatory instruction.

If the thesis is considered sufficient, a diploma of *Élève de l'École* is delivered to him by the Minister of Fine Arts.

The pupils of the second category must attend all the organic courses for three years. At the end of each year they undergo an examination on all subjects taught in the school. This examination may be divided into several tests. The pupils must present, and publicly discuss, a thesis. Those who undergo this test successfully receive a diploma.

The pupils of the second category, like those of the first, cannot undergo the same test more than twice.

The Council of Professors make a choice between the thesis of each category of pupils.

The thesis chosen give to their authors, if they are French, title of *attaché libre aux Musées Nationaux.*

The *attachés libres*, in order to enjoy the advantages attributed to this title, must take an engagement to remain ten years at the disposal of the Fine Arts administration.

The persons who desire to attend the courses, either as pupils or listeners, will be kind enough to write their names from 12—2 at the secretary's office of National Museums, pavillon de l'Horloge, where cards are distributed.

The teaching at the school is entirely gratuitous. It is given in form of lectures.

Lectures.

National Archeology	MM. Bertrand, S. Reinach.
Oriental Archeology and Antique Ceramic	Heuzey, E. Pottier.
Egyptian Archeology	Pierret.
Coptic, Demotic, Egyptian Law	Eugène Revilloux.
History of Painting	Georges Lafenestre.
History of Sculpture of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Modern Times	A. Michel.
History of Arts applied to Industry in France	Émile Molinier.

ÉCOLE DES LANGUES ORIENTALES

4, Rue des Saints-Pères, and 2, Rue de Lille.

The National School of living Eastern tongues is in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is intended for the teaching of living Oriental languages of an unquestionable utility in the political and commercial world, it trains up pupils as interpreters for Eastern countries.

The school teaching includes courses of literal arabic and vernacular Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Malay, Javanese, Armenian, modern Greek, Hindoostani, Tamoul, Chinese, Japanese, Annamite, Russian and Roumanian, as well as the geography, history and legislation of the states of the Far East.

The duration of these courses is three years. They are public and gratuitous.

The professors are assisted by native teachers.

Courses.

Literal Arabic	MM. Hartwig, Derenbourg.
Vernaculur Arabic	O. Houdas. (Nat. teacher: Mahmoud-Aboul-Nasr.)
Persian	N.
Turkish	Barbier de Meynard. (Native teacher: Mihran Kalpakdjian.)
Malay	Aristide Marre. (Nat. teach.: Ramisiray.)
Armenian	A. Carrière.
Modern Greek	Émile Legrand. (Assist. Hubert Pernot.)
Chinese	G. Deveria. (Nat. teach. Lien-Young.)
Japanese	Léon de Rosny. (Native teach.: Yorodzon Oda.)
Annamite	J. Bonet.
Hindoostani and Tamoul	J. Vinson.
Russian	P. Boyer.
Roumanian	Emile Picot.

Abyssinian . . . . . MM. Mondon-Vidailhet.
Geography, History and Legislation of the States of the Far East . . . . . Henri Cordier.

Supplementary Course.

Geography, History and Legislation of the Musulman States. M. Paul Ravaisse.

ÉCOLE NATIONALE SUPÉRIEURE DES MINES

60, Boulevard Saint-Michel.

The Higher National School of Mines is especially intended for the training of mining engineers.

Independantly of the engineering pupils, the school receives day pupils, foreign pupils and free pupils.

The foreign pupils are admitted by ministerial decision at the request of Ambassadors, *chargé d'affaires* of foreign powers, and after an examination of capacity.

The teaching is common to the different categories of pupils; the foreign pupils can however only take part in the practical exercises in proportion to the number of free places in the laboratories or drawing halls.

The foreign pupils must state at the beginning of the scholastic year which are the courses they desire to attend; at the end of the year they undergo corresponding examinations.

The school council then decides whether the foreign pupil should remain another year in the school.

Certificats d'études are delivered to foreign pupils instead of a diploma.

The teaching at the *École supérieure des Mines* is entirely gratuitous. Its special object is the working and preparing of mineral substances. The study of machinery, steam apparatus, the working of railroads, the research, preservation and arrangement of mineral sources is also carried on there, as well as all the arts and works in general which have any bearing on mineral industry.

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS

The *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, rue Saint-Martin, 292, is built on the site of the old abbey of Saint Martins' in the Fields, the chapel and refectory of which are still existant and present two of the most remarkable specimans of Gothic art in Paris.

The *Conservatoire* comprises the Museum founded by a decree of 1795, in which we find models of machines and apparatures and the most varied specimens of industrial art; the library, composed principally of works relating to industry, and three amphitheatres where lectures on sciences applied to arts are delivered.

In 1819 when this instruction was inaugurated there were only three courses of lectures delivered. There are now eighteen. Thirteen are devoted to mathematical, physical, mechanical and chemical sciences and their industrial applications, one to art applied to trade, four to economical and social science.

These courses are public and gratuitous.

They take place in the three amphitheatres, in the evening from a quarter to eight to a quarter to nine, and from nine to ten. They begin in November immediately after all Saints Day and continue until the end of April. Assiduous

students may obtain from the professors cards which admit them into a reserved circle. Prizes are awarded to those students, who, having communicated their notes to the professor, are judged worthy to receive them.

Courses of Lectures.

Geometry applied to Arts	MM. Laussedat, Haag.
Descriptive Geometry	E. Rouché.
Mechanics applied to Arts	J. Hirsch.
Civil Constructions	J. Pillet.
Physics applied to Arts	J. Violle.
Industrial Electricity	Marcel Deprez.
General Chemistry in its relations to Industry	E. Jungfleisch.
Industrial Chemistry	N....
Metallurgy and Metal Work	U. Le Verrier.
Chemistry applied to Dyeing Ceramic and Glass blowing	V. de Luynes.
Agricultural Chemistry and Chemical Analysis	Th. Schlœsing Th. Schlœsing fils.
Agriculture	Grandeau.
Spinning and Weaving	J. Imbs.
Political Economy and Industrial Legislation	Emile Levasseur.
Industrial Economy and Statistics	André Liesse.
Art applied to Trade	N....
Commercial Law	E. Alglave.
Social Economy	P. Beauregard.

ÉCOLE DES PONTS-ET-CHAUSSÉES

23, Rue des Saints-Pères.

This School is intended to train the engineers of bridges and causeways.

The course of instruction lasts three years; it is entirely gratuitous.

First year. Applied Mechanics (solidity of materials). Construction (roads). Mineralogy and Geology. Architecture (use of wood and iron in building decoration of bridges). General ways of building. Applied Chemistry.

Second year. Applied Mechanics (hydraulics). Construction (river navigation). Construction (bridges). Steam engines. Architecture (use of wood and iron in building, decoration of bridges). Administrative Law (1st part).

Third year. Construction (railroads). Construction (maritime works). Administrative Law (2nd part). Fortifications.

The works carried on at the School are intended to give the pupils practice on the following points.

1° Graphic work, drawing, coloring, drawing up of memoirs and competitions on the plans for work and construction. 2° Manipulation and trial of building materials. 3° Levelling and surveying.

From the 1st of June to the 30th of October, the pupils of the school are sent on missions and take part in works that are being carried on, that they may acquire a practical knowledge of their art.

The School receives also outside pupils, foreigners as well as Frenchmen, who are admitted, after a competitive examination and by a special decision of the minister, to attend the classes and take part in the work of the School. These pupils may obtain, by applying for it, the authorization to visit the works that are being executed in the State workshops. They compete between themselves and by class, the rank of merit is determined according to the places obtained in the competitions, graphic work, viva voce examinations, and the assiduity in attending courses.

The day pupils who at the end of their studies have satisfied the required conditions receive a diploma or a certificate of study.

The examinations for admission as day pupil take place during the first fortnight in October.

The candidates born in France must not be younger than eighteen nor older than twenty-five.

A certificate of morality and their birth certificate must be joined to the application for admission, which candidates must send to the Minister on stamped paper before the 1st of September

The competition tests consist in written compositions, execution of designs and viva voce examinations.

The programme includes: Arithmetic, Elementary Geometry, Algebra, Rectilinear Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, notions of Descriptive Geometry applied to stone cutting and wood work; notions of Differential and Integral Arithmetic, of Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, and Architecture.

Each candidate must undergo successively two viva voce examinations on the subjects of the programme. An interval of at least five days must elapse between the two examinations.

The list of pupils is fixed by the Minister. The conditions as to age and examinations are equally applicable to foreigners unless the Minister decides otherwise. A sufficient knowledge of French is indispensable to the admission of foreigners. Their applications must be signed by the representatives of their respective government, and sent to the Minister of public Works by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Outside students may obtain permission to attend the oral classes of the School of Ponts et Chaussées on applying to the director.

INSTITUT NATIONAL AGRONOMIQUE

Rue Claude-Bernard.

The Agricultural National Institute was founded by decree of the 3rd avril 1848 at Versailles on the premises of the Château. A broad domain was adjoined where the necessary material to give pupils a theoretic and practical instruction was kept up at great expense. The too great outlay required brought about the suppression of the Institute in 1852. The want of a Higher School of Agriculture being more and more felt, the decree of the 9th of August 1876 establishing the new *Institut National Agronomique* which was installed in the building of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*. In 1889 the Institute was transferred to the old School of Pharmacy, enlarged and restored.

The Agricultural Institute has in view the training :

1° Of agriculturists and landowners possessing the necessary scientific knowledge for the best working of the soil.

2° Of special professors for agricultural teaching in National Schools, practical schools of agriculture, in the provinces, in normal schools, etc.

3° Of educated and able administrators for the different services public or private in which the interests of agriculture are engaged (agricultural inspection, paddock service, phylloxera ditto, central administration of agriculture).

4° Of agents for forest administration.

5° Of directors of agricultural station.

6° Of directors or chemists for agricultural industry (sugar works, flour works, distilleries, manure manufactories, etc.).

7° Of agricultural engineers (drainage irrigations, construction of machines). A library receiving all important works published in France or abroad on agriculture and industry is open to students at stated hours.

Annexed to the School are : a laboratory of vegetal pathology, a station for grain growing, a special laboratory for the study of fermentations in their connexion with brewing, distilling, vintage and dairy work.

Cabinets of microscopy and anatomy, stalls and stables for experiments furnish all possible facilities for physiological and zootecnical investigations.

The proximity of the farm of Joinville-le-Pont allows professors to make there practical demonstrations of their lessons.

Fees. The pupils are able to practise the handling of machines and agricultural implements, and are initiated into the best methods of investigation. The Institute receives regular pupils and unattached students. All candidates are admitted after a competitive examination. The scholastic fee is 500 francs a year. The unattached students (*auditeurs libres*) are admitted without an examination. They pay a yearly fee of 50 francs. They are admitted to the courses but neither into the halls of study nor the laboratories. Foreigners are admitted on the same conditions as Frenchmen. The duration of studies is two years, after which the pupils who are deemed worthy receive the diploma of Higher Teaching of Agriculture delivered by the Minister of Agriculture or a certificat d'études according to the average number of marks received.

COLONIAL SCHOOL

2, Avenue de l'Observatoire.

Created in 1885 under the title of *École Cambodgienne,* this School was at first only a kind of institution where the young Indo-Chinese brought to Paris went through a course of studies before being sent back to their country.

A decree of the 11 January 1888 gave it the name of *École Coloniale.* The Colonial School includes four administrative sections : a commercial section, a preparatory division and a native section. The administrative sections are the following :

Colonial commissariat,
Indo-Chinese Careers,
African Careers,
Penitentiary Administration.

Besides the pupils of administrative and commercial sections and the preparatory division, the School receives free students who are admitted by authorization of the Council of administration. These students are required to pay the entrance fees. They are permitted to take part in the examinations, and receive, if successful, the *certificat d'études.*

No pupil is anthorized to attend the classes unless he has previously paid the entrance fees, and, in the case of pupils of the administrative sections and preparatory division, the fee for physical exercises as well.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTIONS

27, Quai de la Tournelle.

This school is intended to form naval engineers.

The students are young men, either French or foreign, who on the presentation

of credentials certifying to the proficiency of their instruction obtain from the Naval Minister the authorization to attend the technical courses of naval construction, naval architecture, steam engine technology, naval artillery, regulation of compasses.

The course of instruction lasts two years. The School delivers a diploma to any unattached student who has obtained a certain number of marks fixed by the school regulations; a *certificat d'études* is delivered to those among the students who do not obtain the number of marks required for the diploma.

In order to be admitted to attend the courses, the unattached students must undergo an examination on 1° Infinitesimal analysis; 2° Mechanics; 3° Descriptive Geometry; 4° Physics; 5° Chemistry; 6° Graphical Drawing and Tinting. Foreign candidates who are officers or officials presented as such by their government are dispensed from the preliminary examination.

ÉCOLE DE PHYSIQUE ET DE CHIMIE INDUSTRIELLES

42, Rue Lhomond.

The School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry was founded in 1882, for the purpose of giving young men a special instruction at once practical and scientific and sufficiently developped to allow them to render real service to chemical industry, either as engineers or as heads of laboratories or workshops. In order to attain this end, the teaching was invested with a character which does not exist in any of the schools where so far the active staff of our manufactories had been trained. The plan of studies being limited to physico-chemical sciences and their applications, the practical side has been able to receive extensive development and in proportion to its importance. The duration of the courses is three years.

The School opened the 1st of April 1893 a laboratory of fourth years Chemistry that receives, not only former pupils desirous of perfecting themselves in manipulations, but also, in consideration of a monthly fee, persons, who are strangers to the school wishing to make original investigations in a scientific or industrial end.

ÉCOLE NATIONALE DES BEAUX-ARTS

The National School of Fine Arts teaches the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Copper-plate Engraving, Engraving on medals and precious stones. It includes : 1° classes relating to different branches of Art; 2° the School itself, where, after a preliminary examination, the student is allowed to take part in the practical studies, in competitions, to obtain rewards and take degrees; 3° the studios, where the student is admitted after the usual tests, and where he can work, take part in competitions with a view to obtain a prize; 4° collections; 5° a library.

The teaching of the School is gratuitous. The subjects taught are : 1° General History, 2° Anatomy, 3° Perspective for the use of painters and architects, 4° Mathematics and mechanics, 5° Descriptive Geometry, 6° Physics and Chemistry, 7° Stereotomy, 8° Construction, 9° Building Legislation, 10° History of Architecture, 11° Theory of Architecture, 12° Ornamental drawing, 13° Decorative Composition, 14° Literature, 15° History and Archeology, 16° History of Art and esthetics.

The School properly speaking is divided into three sections : the section of Painting; the section of Sculpture and the section of Architecture. To the section of Painting is annexed Copper-plate Engraving; to the Section of Sculpture, Engraving on medals and precious stones.

The section of Architecture is divided into a first and second class.

The School includes : three studios of painting, three of sculpture, three of architecture, one of copper plate engraving and one of engraving on medals and precious stones.

The studios are open to the pupils of the school, who choose, according to the order and date of their recompenses, then of their rank on the admission list, the studio of their section in which they desire to study. The inscription of pupils in the studios must be renewed at the beginning of each scholastic year. This can be done personally or by letter. A pupil who has not inscribed his name in the first month is considered to have resigned.

A pupil who in two years has neither obtained a reward in the competitions of the school, nor in the competitions for the *Prix de Rome*, nor even a reward or a mention for his studio work, nor a medal in the competitions of Anatomy and Perspective, will no longer belong to the studio unless the Council decides otherwise.

The studios of the School are open to the pupils every day.

The studios include :

For Painters :

1. Exercises of Drawing and Painting from nature and from the antiquity.
2. Exercises of Composition.
3. Exercises of Decorative Composition.

For Sculptors :

1° Exercises of Modelling from nature and the antique either in high or low relief.

2° Exercises of Composition in high or low relief.

3° Exercises of Decorative Composition.

For Architects :

1° Scientific Exercises.

2° Exercises of Composition.

For Copper-Plate Engravers :

1° Elementary exercises in Engraving.

2° Exercises in Engraving either from antique medals and stones or from models executed by the pupil.

3° Figures designed and modeled in low relief from nature or the antique.

4° Exercises of Composition in Medals and Cameos.

A studio, directed by a special professor, allows sculptor students to familiarise themselves with work on stone and marble.

Titles delivered by the School.

The Certificat d'études can only be delivered to those pupils who after admission have obtained : either the right to compets for the *Prix de Rome*, or the prize for the torso or head, or the prize of decorative painting called *prix Jauvain d'Attainville*, or a medal in the competitions, or those who have been first in one of the competitions for admission, provided they have also, if they are painters, a mention for perspective, a mention for anatomy

and the three mentions for history and archeology; if they are sculptors, a mention for anatomy and three mentions for history and archeology.

Diploma of Architect.

To obtain this diploma, at least nine first class *valeurs* taken in the competitions of architecture or for the *Prix de Rome* are necessary as well as a *valeur* in the competition for the history of architecture.

The subject proposed to candidates consists in an architectural project conceived and developped as if it were to be executed. The tests are divided in two parts, one graphic, the other oral.

Conditions of admission to the School.

A candidate must not be under fifteen nor over thirty to undergo an examination. Foreigners must have a letter of introduction from their ambassador. The admission tests for every section take place every year in March and July. Besides the regular pupils, unattached students may be admitted to attend the oral courses; all applications must be adressed to the Director of the School.

In consequence of the exiguity of the building, the number of places reserved to foreign students is limited.

But, apart from the official teaching given in the School of Fine Arts, French artists teach in their private studios, and there the American students are received in as great numbers as the heads of the studios think fit.

CONSERVATOIRE NATIONAL DE MUSIQUE ET DE DÉCLAMATION

15, Rue du Faubourg-Poissonnière.

This Institution is devoted to the gratuitous teaching of vocal and instrumental music and dramatic and lyrical declamation.

The teaching is divided into nine sections : 1° Solfeggio and Musical Theory; 2° Harmony, Organ, and Composition; 3° Singing and Lyrical Declamation; 4° Piano and Harp; 5° Stringed Instruments; 6° Wind Instruments; 7° Classes of Harmony; 8° Reading Aloud, Dramatic Diction and Declamation; 9° General History of Music ; Dramatic History and Literature.

The scholastic year begins the first Monday in October and ends after the annual competitive examination.

Conditions of Admission.

Pupils are only adimtted after a competitive examination. These examinations take place from the 14th of October to the 15th of November.

At first the pupils are only admitted provisionally. Their definitive admission is not pronounced until after the half yearly examination which follows their provisional admission.

Foreign candidates can be received with a special authorization from the Minister. They enjoy the same privileges and are subject to the same services as national pupils. They cannot however be admitted to compete for a prize until their second year of study at the Conservatoire. Unattached student's cards (*cartes d'auditeurs bénévoles*) are exceptionally delivered to students who apply for them to the Director.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION

The American Art Association of Paris is an organization, the object of which is to afford American artists and students residing in Paris, and any others who may be interested in Art, a place of meeting, opportunities for culture and recreation. It also offers facilities for the promotion of good fellowship, with the advantages of organized effort, and a stimulus to sustain attachment to home and country. Mr. A. A. Anderson conceived the idea of establishing such an association for the benefit of American students in Paris, and to him belongs the honor of being the founder. At first it was located on the Boulevard du Montparnasse in a long narrow building, which had once been a private school-house; a charming feature of this home was an old fashioned garden, with a few trees scattered about, and plenty of vines and bushes. Through the personal efforts of Mr. Anderson and his friends, this half-ruined and abandoned place was entirely restored, and comfortably furnished. It presented a most attractive appearance, on the formal opening of the Association which took place on the 24th of May, 1890. Each succeding year the event has been celebrated. When, in 1895, Mr. Anderson returned to America, Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who has always taken an active interest in the Association, was elected President, and to him in a great mesure it owes its success.

In April, 1897, having outgrown its birth-place, the Association moved to 2, impasse de Conti, corner of the Quai de Conti, between the Institut de France, and the Hôtel de la Monnaie, where it occupies the old historic " Hôtel de Sillery ". It is now in its ninth year, and possesses all the advantages to be found in a modern club : a large Art library, bright reading rooms, a billiard room, commodious parlors where the entertainments and art exhibitions are held, and the good but moderate-priced restaurant. The Association is making a determined effort to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and to become in every way possible a valuable adjunct to Anglo-Saxon student life in this city. To that end it proposes to strengthen its organization, create a permanent fund to be administered by responsible trustees, and eventually erect such a building as will satisfy all possible requirements.

There are at present, in Paris, over 200 active and associate members.

The dues are moderate, 20 francs per year, and 10 francs, initiation fee.

The honorary membership includes many of the prominent French and American artists, sculptors and architects. Presidents of the American and English colonies who are interested in this work can render it a very great service by becoming sustaining members of the Association, at an annual due of 100 francs, life members by the payment of 1,000 francs, or patrons by the payment of 5,000 francs.

The following is the list of officers :

MM. Rodman Wanamaker, *President*; Clifford W. Barnes, *Acting President*; Theo A. Lescher, *Vice-President*; P. B. Tuzo, *Treasurer*; C. B. Bigelo, *Secretary*; Charles W. Ayton, *Librarian*; Harold H. Foley, *Historian*.

III

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF AIX

DEPARTMENT : BOUCHES-DU-RHONE

American Consuls : MM. CLAUDE and THOMAS, Marseilles.

Vice-Consul : M. PRESSLEY, Marseilles.

Secretary of Foreign Students Patronage Committee :
M. CARBONEL, Secretary of the University.

The town of Aix is one of the sous-prefectures of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône. It is a town of 30,000 inhabitants, situated at a little distance from Marseilles in a very fine country, where the warm climate of the Mediterranean may be enjoyed. It is consequently a very agreeable winter station.

The University of Aix is divided into two parts :

I. At Aix :
   Faculty of Law,
   Faculty of Letters.

II. At Marseilles :
   Faculty of Sciences,
   Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas. At the time of printing this pamphlet, the question of a *doctorat de l'Université d'Aix* is under consideration.

Students' Association : There is a Students' Association at Aix.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Bray. *Assessor* : M. Jourdan. *Secretary* : M. Carbonel.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Ed. Jourdan, Lacoste, Cesar-Bru.
Roman Law	Bry, Vermond.
Criminal Law	de Pitti-Ferrandi.
Civil Jurisprudence	Ferron.
Commercial Law	Bouvier-Bangillon.
Administrative Law	Politis.
General History of French Law	Moreau.
Political Economy	Camille Perreau (supplied by M. Brocard).
Public and Constitutional Law	Moreau.
International Public Law	Audinet.
International Private Law	Lévy.

Complementary Courses.

History of French Law	MM. Huvelin.
Constitutional Law	Moreau.
Pandectes	Bry.
International Public Law	N...
Maritime Law	Vermond.
Industrial Legislation and Economy	Bry.
Jurisprudence	Ferron.
Financial Legislation	Lacoste.
History of Economical Doctrines	Jourdan.
History of French Public Law	Huvelin.
Political Economy (doctorate)	Jourdan.
Comparative Civil Law	César Bru.
Comparative Administrative Law	Politis.
Colonial Legislation and Economy, Rural Legislation and Economy	Engelbrect

Annexed Courses.

Commercial Law	MM. Bouvier-Bangillon
Administrative Law	de Pitti-Ferrandi.
Political Economy	Brocard.

Complementary Course optional.

Notarial and Registration Regulations.

Agregés : MM. Cesar Bru, Ferron.

Dean and Honorary Professor : M. Pison.

FACULTY OF LETTRES (AIX)

Dean : M. Ducros. *Assessor* : M. Joret. *Secretary* : M. Jougla.

Professors :

French Literature	MM. Ducros.
History	Guibel.

Greek Literature and Institutions	MM. Brenous.
Latin Literature and Roman Institutions	Constans.
Foreign Literature	Joret.
Languages and Literature of Southern Europe	Bonafous.
History of Provence	Clerc.

Assistant Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Blondel, de Ridder.

Lectures.

Greek Language and Literature	MM. de Ridder.
Ancient History	Clerc.
Commercial Geography	Masson.
Grammar and Versification	Brenous.

Complementary Courses.

Geography	MM. Girbal.
Archeology	de Ridder.
Provencal Language and Literature	Constans.
History	Guibal.
French Literature	Ducros.
Greek Literature	Benous.
Latin Literature	Constans.
Foreign Literature	Joret.
Provencal Language and Literature	Constans.
History of Provence	Clerc.
Languages and Literature of Southern Europe	Bonafous.
Economical History and Geography	Masson.

Free Courses.

Hebrew	M. J. Duranti de la Calade.
Physical Geography	M. Répeleri.

Honorary Deans : MM. Bizos, Guibal. *Honorary Professor* : M. Philibert.
Honorary Professor of the ancient Faculty of Catholic Theology of Aix : M. l'Abbé Ranu.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES (MARSEILLES)

Dean : M. Reboul. *Assessor* : M. L. Charve. *Secretary* : M. du Bourguet.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Sauvage.
Rational and Applied Mecanics	L. Charve.
Astronomy	Stephan.
Physics	Macé de Lepinay.
Industrial Physics	Pérot.
Chemistry	Reboul.
Industrial Chemistry	Duvillier.
Botany	Hecrel.
Agricultural Botany	Pauchon.
Geology and Mineralogy	Vasseur.
Zoology	Marion.
Physiology	Jourdan.
Agricultural Zoology	Vayssière.

Assistant Professors : MM. Perdrix, Fabry, Jumelle.

Lectures.

Chemistry	MM. Perdrix.
Botany	Jumelle.
Industrial Physics	Fabry.

Complementary Courses.

Anatomy and Zoology	MM. Vayssière.
Mathematics	Jamet.

Preparatory Teaching for the Certificate of Physical, Chemical and Natural Studies. Laboratory of Marine to the Faculty.

Director : M. Marion. *Sub-Director* : M. Gourret.

Physics	MM. Fabry, Vayssière.
Chemistry	Perdrix, Berg.
Zoology	Jumelle, Bordas.
Botany	Jacob de Cordemoy.

Zoology of Endomne annexed.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY (MARSEILLES)

Director : M. Livon. *Secretary* : M. Vigneau.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Magon.
Physiology	Livon.
Medical and General Pathology	Bornet.
Pathological Anatomy	Nepveu.
Hygiene and Legal Medicine	Fallot.
Medical Clinic	Villard, Laget.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Chapplain.
Surgical Clinic	Combalat, Villeneuve.
Obstetrical Clinic	Quevril.
Histology	Jourdan.
Therapeutics	Arnaud.
Materia Medica	Heckel.
Botany and Elementary Zoology	Bouisson.
Medical Chemistry	Rietsch.
Pharmacy	Domergue.
Medical Physics	Caillot de Poncy.
Bacteriology	Rietsch.
Mineralogy and Hydrology	Gourret.
Diseases of the Urinary Organs	N...
Dermatological Clinic	Perrin.
Ophtalmological Clinic	Guede.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Alezais.
Medical Pathology and Clinic	Oddo-Arnaud.
Surgical Pathology and Clinic, and Obstetrical Clinic	Roux, Delanglade.
Natural Sciences	Gourret.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Gerber.
Physics and Chemistry	Berg.

Honorary Director : M. Chapplain.

Honorary Professors : MM. Piroudi, Girard, Magail.

UNIVERSITY OF BESANÇON

DEPARTMENT : DOUBS

American Consul : M. JOHN E. COVERT, Consul, Lyons.
M. THOMAS NICOLL BROWN, Vice-Consul, Lyons.

Besançon, *chef-lieu* of the Doubs department, is a town of 57,000 inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of the Vosges and the Jura. It is an agreeable centre for excursions in the mountains and elsewhere.

The University includes a :

Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Letters,
School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas. The *Doctorat d'Université* exists at Besançon for Letters and Sciences.

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Besançon.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. BOUTROUC. *Assessor* : M. SAINT-LOUP. *Secretary* : M. SOUFFREN.

Professors :

Astronomy	MM. GRUEY.
Differential and Integral Arithmetic	STOUFF.
Rational and Applied Mechanics	SAINT-LOUP.
Physics	JOUBIN.
Chemistry	L. BOUTROUC.
Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry	GENVRESSE.
Geology and Mineralogy	FOURNIER.
Zoology	CHARBONNEL-SALLE.
Botany	MAGNIN.

Complementary Course.

Agricultural Botany	M. PARMENTIER.

Dean and Honorary Professor : M. VÉZIAN.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Colsenet. *Assessor* : M. Boucher. *Secretary* : M. Suffren.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Colsenet
History and Geography of Modern Times	Pingaud.
History and Geography of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages.	J. Giraud.
French Literature	Dron.
Ancient Literature	Vernier.
Foreign Literature	Boucher.
Greek and Latin Philology	Vandaele.

Complementary Courses.

Latin Language and Literature	MM. Charrot.
German Language and Literature	Kontz.

Free Courses.

Explanation of Old French	MM. Dessirier.
Russian Language	Jeanneret.

Honorary Deans : MM. Weil, Tivier.

Honorary Professor : M. Tivier.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. Chapoy. *Secretary* : M. Suffren.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Maudereau.
Physiology	Bolot.
Histology	Prieur.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Thouvenin.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Saillard.
Medical Pathology	Rolland.
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Heitz.
Surgical Clinic	Chapoy.
Medical Clinic	Gauderon
Natural History	Magnin.
Chemistry and Toxicology	Boisson.
Physics	Colléatte.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. N....
Medical Pathology and Clinic	A. Bruchon.
Surgical Pathology and Clinic	Baigne.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	N....
Physics and Chemistry	Morin.
Natural History	Marceau.

Honorary Directors : MM. Saillard, Druhen.

Honorary Professors : MM. Coutenot, Bruchon, Druhen.

UNIVERSITY OF BORDEAUX

DEPARTMENT : GIRONDE

Secretary of the Committee of Patronage for Foreign Students :
M. Duguit, 2, rue du Jardin-Public.

American Consul : M. Albion W. Tourgée, Bordeaux. *Vice-Consul* : M. John Preston Beecher, Bordeaux.

The town of Bordeaux is the prefecture of the department of Gironde : it is a town of 222,000 inhabitants at 578 kilometers from Paris.

It is a magnificent town, very prosperous thanks to its port and the active trade that is carried on there. It is one of the centres of the wine trade and the chief port for the export of wine and brandy.

Agriculture, natural sciences, chemistry applied to industry are all especially studied in Bordeaux. The laboratories, collections, agriculture stations, Botanical gardens, Museum of Natural History, all contribute to excite here a special interest in that kind of study.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas. The Doctorate of the University of Bordeaux exists for :

I. Sciences.
II. Medicine.
III. Pharmacy.

Besides which the School of Chemistry has created a diploma.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applied to Industry and Agriculture.

This School, founded on the 15 July 1891, is intended to furnish the industry and agriculture of the South-West of France young men well acquainted with the theory and practice of chemistry.

Foreigners are admitted to take part in the same practical exercises and to attend the same courses as French pupils ; manufacturers will obtain from professors of the Faculty all information concerning the aptitudes of pupils who have left the School.

Teaching. The duration of study is fixed at two years as a minimum.

The teaching includes:

1° For the *theoretic part*, the courses of Chemistry regularly taught at the Faculty for the candidates for the *licence ès Sciences physiques* as well as for those of Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry;

2° For the *practical part*, a series of preparations of pure bodies and quantitative Analysis.

The laboratory exercices take place every day from 8—11 in the morning and from 1—6 in the afternoon. Attendance is compulsory.

The pupils receive daily marks and every quarter they undergo examinations on the subjects already treated of by the professors: at the end of the first year, they are subjected to an examination, at which the professors take into account the marks obtained during the year.

At the end of the second year, they undergo a final examination including written tests, *viva voce* tests, and practical tests. The marks received added to those of the quarterly examinations help them to obtain the *diplôme de chimiste*.

This diploma is delivered to pupils having satisfactorily taken the preceding test in the name of the Faculty of Sciences of Bordeaux.

The *diplômés* pupils may, on a favourable opinion of competent professors, be admitted to continue their practical exercices in the laboratories of the Faculty during two or three supplementary years.

Conditions of Admission. In order to be admitted as pupil to the School of Chemistry, young men must give in their names, if possible before the 1st of November, to the Secretary of the Faculty of Sciences, Cours Victor-Hugo, and deposit the sum of 150 francs a quarter and in advance for manipulation expenses. The student must also in paying the first quarter settle the annual fees of 30 francs for matriculation and library.

Reviews. The Faculty of Letters publishes the *Revue des Lettres françaises et étrangères*.

The Faculty of Sciences publishes the *Bulletin des Anciens élèves de l'École de Chimie*.

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Bordeaux.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean: M. Baudry-Lacantinerie. *Assessor*: M. Saignat. *Secretary*: M. Siguier.

Professors:

Civil Law	MM. Baudry-Lacantinerie, Saignat, de Loynes.
Roman Law	Monnier, de Boeck.
Civil Jurisprudence	Le Coq.
Commercial Law	Levillain.
Administrative Law	Barchauser.
Administrative and Constitutional Law, Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law	Duguit.
Criminal Law	Maraudont.

BORDEAUX.

Political Economy	MM. N....
Maritime Law and Industrial Legislation	Didier.
History of Law	Vigneaux.
International Public and Private Law	Despagnet

Chargé des Cours :

Political Economy	M. Benzucar.

Complementary Courses.

Private International Law	MM. Despagnet.
History of Public Law	Monnier.
Constitutional Law	Duguit.
History of Economical Doctrines	De Bœck.
Financial Legislation	Didier.
Colonial Legislation and Economy	Sauvaire-Jourdan.
Political Economy	Sauvaire-Jourdan.

Courses created by the University.

Comparative Civil Law	MM. De Loynes.
Criminal Law (for the *Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques*)	Benzacar.
Administrative Law	Duguit.
Complementary Civil Law	Didier.

Agrégés : MM. Sauvaire-Jourdan, Benzacar.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND OF PHARMACY

Dean : M. de Nabias. *Assessor* : Arnozan. *Secretary* : Lemaire.

Professors :

Physiology	MM. Jolyet.
Anatomy	Bouchard.
Pathological Anatomy	Coyne
General Anatomy and Histology	Viault.
General Pathology	Vergely.
Materia Medica	De Nabias.
Therapeutics	Arnozan.
Natural History	Guillaud.
Chemistry	Blarey.
Biological Chemistry	Denigès.
Physics	Bergonié.
Hygiene	Layet.
Legal Medicine	Morache.
Experimental Medicine	Ferré.
Operative Medicine	Masse.
Pharmacy	Figuier.
Medical Clinic	Pitres, Picot.
Surgical Clinic	Demons, Lannelongue.
Maternity Clinic	Lefour.
Ophtalmological Clinic	Badal.
Surgical Clinic of Children's diseases	Piechaud.
Gynecological Clinic	Boursier.
Medical Clinic of Children's Diseases	Moussons.

Complementary Courses.

Midwifery	MM. Chambrelent.
Surgical Pathology	Deuncé.
Clinic of Syphilitic and Skin Diseases	Dubreuilh.

Clinic of Diseases of the Urinary Organs	MM. Pousson.
Diseases of the Larynx, Ears and Nose	Moure.
Mental Diseases	Regis.
Medical Pathology	Rondot.
Chemistry	Dupouy.
Physiology	Pachon.
Embryology	Cannien.
Ophtalmology	Lagrange.

Lecture.

Hydrology and Mineralogy	M. Charles.

Agrégés :

Medicine	MM. Cassaet, Auché, Sabrazès, Le Dantec, Hobbs.
Surgery	Binaud, Braquehaye, Chavannay.
Accouchements	Chambrelent, Fieux.
Anatomy and Physiology	Princeteau, Cannieu, Puchon.
Physics	Sigalas.
Natural Sciences	Beille.
Pharmacy	Barthe.

Honorary Dean : M. Pitres. *Honorary Professors* : MM. Mîcê, Azam, P. Dupuy, Moussons.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Brunel. *Assessor* : M. N. *Secretary* : M. Émile Chaudron.

Professors :

Infinitesimal Arithmetic	MM. Brunel.
Mechanics	de Tauneberg.
Physical Astronomy	Rayet.
Theoretical Physics	Duhem.
Experimental Physics	Gossart.
Chemistry	Gayon.
Industrial Chemistry	Joannis.
Zoology and Animal Physiology	Pîriz.
Botany	Millardet.
Mineralogy and Geology	Fallot.

Assistant Professors : MM. Kunstler, Vizès, Picart.

Complementary Courses.

Industrial Electricity	MM. Gossart.
Zoology	Kunstler, Grimel.
Physiological Chemistry applied to Agriculture	Dubourg.
Mathematics	Feraud.

Lectures.

Physics	MM. Marchis.
Chemistry	Vèzes.
Industrial Chemistry	Vigouroux.
Botany	Devaus.
Mathematics	Brunel.
Mineralogy	Goguel.

Dean and Honorary Professor : M. Lespiault. *Honorary Professor* : M. Raulin.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. N. *Assessor* : M. Waltz. *Secretary* : M. Em. Chaudron.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. N.
History	Denis.
Geography	N.
Archeology and History of Art	Paris.
Greek Language and Literature	Ouvré.
Latin Language and Literature	Walty, de la Ville de Mirmont.
French Literature	Stapfer, Le Bréton.
Foreign Literature	de Treverre.
History of Bordeaux and the South-West of France	Jullian.
Language and Literature of the South-West of France	Bourciery.
History of the Middle Ages	Imbert de la Tour.
Ancient History	Radet.
Social Science	Durkheim.

Assistant Professor : MM. N. Rodier, P. Masquery.

Chargés de Cours :

Modern History	MM. Marion.
Greek Language and Literature	P. Masqueray.
Colonial Geography	Henri Lorin.

Complementary Courses.

History and Philosophy	MM. Hamelin.
History	Jullian.
Paleography	Bouvy.
Versification	Waltz.
Oriental Antiquities	G. Foucart.

Lectures.

Grammar	MM. Fournier.
German Language and Literature	Rouge.
Philosophy	Rodier.
English Language	Biard.
Hispanic Studies	Cirot.

UNIVERSITY OF CAEN

DEPARTMENT : CALVADOS

American Consul : M. Alex. Montgomery Machard (au Havre).
Vice-Consul : M. Cicero Brown (au Havre).

The town of Caen is the prefecture of Calvados. It is a town of 42,000 inhabitants, at 239 kilometers from Paris. Situated near the sea, on a river where much boating is carried on, favoured with an agreable climate, it is a very charming and quiet town. It is in the very heart of Normandy, surrounded by a very pretty and very rich country. Farming and horse breeding are its principal resources. During the summer, the seaside places in the neighbourhood of Caen are favourite resorts of Parisians.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Thanks to the mildness of its climate, the town of Caen possesses a magnificent Botanical Garden, model laboratories are fitted up at the Botanical Institute, which is a dependancy of it. There is an agronomic station and a maritime laboratory at Luc.

Diplomas. 1° Law. *Doctorat in Law* of the University of Caen.
2° Letters. Diploma and certificate of Higher literary Studies instituted in favour of free students (Act 19 nov. 1886).

I. Every free student who has attended for a year at least two courses or lectures of the Faculty can receive, after an examination, the certificate of Higher Studies.

II. After a second year, this certificate will be changed for a diploma.

III. The two courses or lectures may be on different subjects, or treat of one and the same subject; the student has in this respect full and complete liberty to choose as he likes.

IV. The examination which is *viva voce* only will be presided over by the professor or professors who have been concerned in the teaching, and will only touch on subjects treated of during the one or two years study.

V. Certificate and diploma delivered gratuitously mention whether the candidate has answered the questions put to him *satisfactorily*, *brilliantly* or in a *truly remarkable manner*.

Holiday Courses. These courses are not officially instituted, but, during the month of August, professors of the Lycee give lectures on History, Literature, etc., which are attended by English teachers.

Students association. — There is a Students' Association at Caen.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Villey. *Assessor* : M. Marie. *Secretary* : M. Gillet.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Guillouard, Amb. Colin
Roman Law	Laisné-Deshayes, Debray
Criminel Law	Marie.
Civil Jurisprudence	Béville.
Commercial Law	Daujon.
Administrative Law	Toutain.
Political Economy	Villey.
International Public and Private Law	Cabouat.

Complementary Courses.

Pandectes	MM. Astoul.
History of Laws and Customs of Normandy	A. Colin, Marie.
Administrative Law	Toutain.
Maritime Law	Danjon.
Financial Legislation	Le Fur.
Civil Jurisprudence	Béville.
Industrial Legislation	Cabouat.
Elements of Constitutional Law and Organization of Public Powers	Le Fur.
History of French Public Law	Le Fur.
General History of French Law	Béville.
Political Economy	René Worms.
History of Economical Doctrines	René Worms.
Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law	Villey.

Chargé de Cours : M. Sumien.

Agrégés : MM. Debray, René Worms, Le Fur. Astoul.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. de Saint-Germain. *Assessor* : M. Riquier. *Secretary* : M. Gallon.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Riquier.
Rational and applied Mechanics	de Saint-Germain.
Chemistry	Louïse.
Physics	Negreneuf.
Botany	Liguier.
Geology	Bégot.
Zoology and Animal Physiology	Joyeux-Laffine.

Assistant Professors : MM. Huet, Besson.

Lectures.

Mathematics	MM. Lelieuvre.
Zoology	Huet.
Physics	Guinchant.
Chemistry	Besson.
Botany	Léger.
Agronomic Station	Louise.
Maritime Laboratory of Luc	Joyeux-Laffine.

Honorary Dean : M. Ditte.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Lemercier. *Assessor* : M. Maurice Souriau. *Secretary* : M. Gallon.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Mabilleau, Coutural.
History	Tessier.
French Language and Literature	Gasté.
Literature and Roman Institutions	Lehanneur.
Literature and Greek Institutions	Lemercier.
Norman Art and Literature	Maurice Souriau.
Geography	Camena d'Almeida.

Complementary Course.

Ancient History	M. Besnier.

Assistant Professor :

Grammar and Philology	M. Huguet.

Chargé de Cours :

English Language and Literature	M. Barbeau.

Chargés de Conférences :

Latin	MM. Huguet.
German	Belouin.

Honorary Dean : M. Tessier.

Honorary Professors : MM. Chauvet, Buchner.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

(*Reorganized.*)

Director : M. Auvray. *Secretary* : M. Gallou.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Gidon.
Physiology	Fayel-Deslongrais.
Histology	Catois.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Charbonnier.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Noury.
Medical Clinic	Auvray.

Obstetrical Clinic	MM.	Guillet.
Surgical Clinic		Barette.
Medical Pathology		Moutier.
Natural History		Chevrel.
Chemistry and Toxicology		Louïse.
Physics		Demerliac.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM.	Vigot
Medical Pathology and Clinic		Gosselin.
Surgical Pathology and Clinic		
Obstetrical Clinic		Osmont.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica		Frémont.
Physics and Chemistry		Besson.
Natural History		Léger.

Honorary Professor : M. Lepetit.

UNIVERSITY OF CLERMONT-FERRAND

DEPARTMENT : PUY-DE-DOME

Secretary of the Foreign Students' Patronage Committee :
M. E. Rougier, 14, Avenue de Royat.

American Consulate : M. Hilary S. Brunot, Consul, at Saint-Étienne.
M. Hastings Burroughs, Commercial Vice-Agent, at Saint-Étienne.

The town of Clermont-Ferrand is the prefecture of the department of Puy-de-Dôme; it contains 43,000 inhabitants and is 420 kilometers from Paris. It may be called the capital of Auvergne. Its situation in the midst of mountains is extremely picturesque, and there are many delightful excursions in the neighbourhood. The town countains some curious churches of the X, XI and XII centuries.

The University Includes a :

Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Letters,
Preparatory School of Medicine ane Pharmacy.

The Faculty of Sciences deserves to attract the student's attention in a very marked degree, above all by the advantages it offers for the study of Geology

and Mineralogy. Clermont is the centre of one of the most important volcanic regions in the world, and from this point of view interests not only geologists and mineralogists, but also geographers. All kinds of rocks are to be found there, from the primary to the quaternary. In the neighbourhood more than 1,000 thermal springs are to be found of every kind (chloridic, chalybeate, sodic), hot and cold, which are everywhere in working order and which are useful not only to invalids, but as furnishing a field for numerous hydrological studies.

The professor of Mineralogy will draw up, if his pupils desire it, a plan of scientific excursions in the Central massive of France and particularly in the volcanic regions of Monts Dôme, of Mount Dore, of Cantal and Velay, and, if he is able, he will himself accompany the excursionists.

Diplomas. The question is under consideration. The *Doctorat d'Université* will probably be created in a short time for Electricity and for Geology.

Review. The University publishes, in conjunction with the *Société des Amis de l'Université*, the *Revue d'Auvergne*.

Holiday Courses. These courses will be instituted in 1900. At the present time, there are geological excursions during the summer, and the laboratory remains open for the study of the Geology, Mineralogy and Hydrology of Auvergne.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Poirier. *Assessor* : M. Hurion. *Secretary* : M. Laborde.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Pellet.
Physics	Hurion.
Chemistry	Parmentier.
Geology and Mineralogy	Julien.
Zoology	Poirier.
Botany	Grod.
Mechanics	Guichard.

Assistant Professor :

Chemistry	M. Duboin.

Complementary Course.

Industrial Electricity	M. Hurion.

Maîtres de Conférences :

Mathematics	MM. Drach.
Mineralogy	N.
Physics	Lugol.

Honorary Deans : MM. Alluard, Gruey, Saint-Lout.
Honorary Professor : M. Alluard.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. DES ESSARTS. *Assessor* : M. EHRHARD. *Secretary* : M. LABORDE.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. JOYAU.
French Literature	DES ESSARTS.
Foreign Literature	EHRHARD.
History and Geography of Modern Times	DESDEVISES DU DEZERT.
Ancient Language and Literature	BARON.
History and Geography of Antiquity of the Middle Ages	HAUSER.

Complementary Courses.

Auvergnate Romance Art	MM. DU RAUQUET.
History of Auvergne	ROUCHON.

Maître de Conferences :

Latin Language and Literature	M. AUDOLLEAT.

Chargés de Conférences :

Grammar	MM. E. COLARDEAU.
English	MAHIEU.

Free Courses.

Language and Literature of the Middle Ages	MM. LECLERC.
Italian Language and Literature	GONIN.

Honorary Dean : M. CHOTARD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. BOUSQUET. *Secretary* : M. LABORDE.

Professors :

Descriptive Anatomy	MM. TIXIER.
Histology	LEPETIT.
Physiology	BILLARD.
Medical Pathology	FOURIAUX.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medecine	GAGNON.
Medical Clinic	DU CAZAL.
Surgical Clinic	BOUSQUET.
Obstetrical Clinic	PLANCHARD.
Physics	TRUCHOT.
Natural History	GIROD.
Chemistry and Toxicology	HUGUET.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	ROCHER

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. N.
Medical Pathology and Clinic	Maurin.
Surgical Pathology and Clinic	Bide.
Pharmacy, Materia Medica	Lafont.
Physics and Chemistry	Gros.
Natural History	Bruyant.

Honorary Professors : MM. Fredit, Douris.

UNIVERSITY OF DIJON

DEPARTMENT : COTE-D'OR

Secretary of the Foreign Students' Committee of Patronage :
M. Battut, 3, Boulevard de Sévigné.

American Consul : M. Ernest Bourette.

The town of Dijon is the prefecture of the department of the Côte-d'Or. It is a town of 56,000 inhabitants at 315 kilometers from Paris and is situated in a mountainous region in the neighbourhood of the Jura chain. It is more a commercial than a manufacturing town.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas At the time of writing (April 1899), the *doctorat d'Université* has not been organized at Dijon.

Reviews. The University publishes the *Revue bourguignonne de l'Enseignement supérieur.*

Students' Association. There is at Dijon a Students' Association.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Bailly. *Assessor* : M. Desserteaux. *Secretary* : M. Battut.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Louis Lucas, Gény. Tissier.
Roman Law	Renardet, Desserteaux.
Commercial Law	Bailly.
Civil Jurisprudence	Duverdier de Suze.
Administrative Law	Gaudemet.
Criminal Law	Bonneville.
Political Economy	Mongin.
Public Law and Constitutional Law	Deslandres.
History of Law	Roux.

Assistant Professor : M. A. Truchy.

Complementary Courses (Doctorat).

Pendectes	MM. Renardet.
International Public Law and Administrative Law	Moulin.
History of French Public Law	Roux.
History of Economical Doctrines	Truchy.
Industrial Legislation	Mongin.
Political Economy	Truchy.
Comparative civil Law	Louis Lucas.

Complementary Courses (Licence).

International Public Law	MM. Moulin.
International Private Law	Tissier.
Financial Legislation	Truchy.

Agrégés : MM. Roux, Moulin.

Doctors of Law Directors of Conferences : MM. Delraud, Gigout.

Honorary Professor : M. Guénée.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Recoura. *Assessor* : M. Collot. *Secretary* : M. Bossu.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Méray.
Rational and Applied Mechanics	Duport.
Physics	Brunhes.
Chemistry	Recoura.
Zoology and Physiology	Jobert.
Botany	Sauvageau.
Mineralogy and Geology	Collot.

Assistant Professors :

Chemistry	MM. Pigeon.
Natural Sciences	Bataillon.

Maître de Conférences :

Physics . . . . . M. BAGARD.

Chargé de Conférences :

Mineralogy . . . . . M. BARBIER.

Complementary Courses.

Astronomy . . . . . MM. DUPORT.
Industrial Physics . . . . . BAGARD.
Industrial Chemistry . . . . . PIGEON.

Preparatory Teaching for the Certificate of Physical, Chemical and Natural Studies.

Physics . . . . . MM. BRUNHES, BAGARD.
Chemistry . . . . . PIGEON.
Natural Sciences . . . . . BATAILLON.

Honorary Deans : MM. EMERY, MARGOTTET.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. ROYER. *Assessor* : M. DORISON. *Secretary* : M. BOSSU.

Professors :

Philosophy . . . . . MM. GERARD-VARET.
History and Geography . . . . . GAFFAREL.
French Literature . . . . . ROY.
Greek Literature . . . . . DORISON.
Foreign Literature . . . . . LEGRAS.
Latin Literature . . . . . ROYER.

Assistant Professor :

History . . . . . M. STOUFF.

Maître de Conférences :

Grammar and Philology . . . . . M. LAMBERT.

Complementary Courses.

French Literature . . . . . MM. LAME.
History of Burgundy . . . . . KLEINCLAUSZ.
History of Fine Arts . . . . . KLEINCLAUSZ.

Professional Course.

Contemporary History . . . . . M. GAFFAREL.

Honorary Deans : MM. H. JOLY, GAFFAREL.
Honorary Professors : MM. D'HUGUES, CH. ADAM.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

(Reorganized.)

Director : M. Deroye. *Secretary* : M. Bossu.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Pauffard.
Physiology	Tarnier.
Histology	Collette.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Viallanes.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Broussolle.
Medical Pathology	Misset.
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Gautrelet.
Medical Clinic	Parizot.
Surgical Clinic	Deroye.
Physics	Brunhes.
Chemistry	Pigeon.
Natural History	Laguesse.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Zippel.
Pathology and Medical Clinic	Dubard.
Pathology, Surgical Clinic and Obstetrics	Lagoutte.
Physics and Chemistry	Bellier.
Natural History	Bonnabeaud.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Vincent.

UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE

DEPARTMENT : ISÈRE

Foreign Students' Patronage Committee :
M. Maurice Raymond, 4, Place de la Constitution.

American Consulate : M. Murton, Consul, Grenoble.

Grenoble, the prefecture of the department of Isère, is a town of 64,000 inhabitants, at 558 kilometers from Paris. Grenoble has always been renowned for its intellectual culture, and for the interest it takes in its educational establishments, which are of very ancient date.

It is situated in the finest region of France, in the very heart of the Alps. The neighbourhood of those admirable mountains which every year attracts a great number of strangers has tended to develop the taste for excursions and has made of Grenoble the capital of Alpinism.

The climate is very fine. The sun of the South, and the refreshing coolness of the Alpine region are enjoyed there at the same time.

Grenoble is an industrial centre whose importance increases daily, thanks to the utilization of water-falls for the production of electric force. Numerous factories may be objects of interesting study for a young man who intends to adopt a commercial career. This industrial development has decided many important American firms to send their representatives to Grenoble. The presence of this colony is in itself an encouragement to Americans to finish their studies here.

Grenoble has also frequent relations with Italy and possesses a numerons Italian colony. The bonds between Dauphiny and Italy have always been so close that recently the Minister created a chair of Italian Literature at the Faculty of Letters at Grenoble, the only one which exists in France, at the same time Grenoble has always kept up very close scientific relations with the Swiss Universities.

The situation of this town, equally near the central Alps and the calcareous chains of the Chartreuse and of Vercors, close to the curious anthracitic basin of the Mure, makes it an exceptionally favoured centre for geological studies. Students can with but little expense and without any effort contemplate examples of the grandest geological phenomena, and meet, on a comparatively confined space, the most varied formations. In the laboratories of the Faculty of Sciences, they will find all the ressources necessary to the carrying on of these studies.

To botanists Dauphiny offers a remarkable Alpine flora at the same time as the flora of hills and plains.

Specimens of the Mediterranean flora are to be meet with in the environs of the town of Grenoble. The Faculty of Sciences possesses two Alpine botanical gardens situated one near Grenoble on the mountain of Chamrousse at about 6,000 feet above the sea-level, the other on the Lanterel about 700 feet higher.

The University is composed of :

Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Law,
School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas. The University Doctorate exists at Grenoble for :

Sciences,
Letters (philosophy, history, letters, philology).

Besides this degree, the University delivers a diploma for Electro-technical studies.

Reviews. The University publishes :

1. The Annals of the University of Grenoble.
2. A Year-Book (annuaire).

Holiday Courses. These courses will take place during the months of July, August, September and October in four series of one month each.

The *Courses* and *Lectures* will be held every morning, Monday excepted. Every day there will be a practical course during which the hearers will be called

upon to become speakers in their turn; a lecture will follow this course two or three times a week. The courses will be devoted to reading and pronounciation, French grammar, literary analysis of French authors and to correcting written exercises; a special course will be reserved to improvisation and discussion.

The *Lectures* will comprehend the history of French literature, modern history constitution and legislation of contemporary France, the history of art, etc.; they will thus complete the practical courses of languages, in giving the hearers an opportunity of forming a correct idea on the intellectual and social movement in France at the present time.

In the first half of July, the courses will be publicly opened by the Rector, this opening will include a lecture, with photographic illustrations on the geography of Dauphiny, by M. Collet, professor at the Faculty of Sciences.

MM. Lachmann, professor of botany, and Kilian, professor of geology at the Faculty of sciences, as well as the heads of the laboratories, will help the students whose names are enrolled for the holiday courses to organize scientific excursions.

The Monday of each week will be reserved to visit the environs of Grenoble. Twice a month mountain excursions will be organized under the direction of M. Lucien Rourron, general secretary of the Dauphiny Tourist Society. Persons wishing to take part in these excursions should provide themselves with suitable clothing and mountain shoes.

From Grenoble, you may with a circular ticket visit in a week the South of France, Lyons, Vienne, Orange, Avignon, Nimes, Aigues-Mortes, Arles, Marseilles, Cannes and Nice, returning to Grenoble by the picturesque line of the Alps.

Dauphiny and Provence, by the variety of their sites and the incomparable beauty of the monuments of the Roman period and the middle ages, vie in interest with the finest parts of Italy.

The inscription fee is 20 francs for a month (whatever bet he date of arrival), 10 francs for each supplementary fortnight, or 50 francs for the whole duration of the courses. No supplementary fee is required for correcting exercises.

A diploma signed by the Rector of the Grenoble Academy will be delivered to students through the Patronage committee.

Students are informed that, besides the holiday courses, there is a course of French during the whole year at Grenoble especially intended for foreigners.

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Grenoble.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Tartari. *Assessor* : M. Fournier. *Secretary* : M. Royon.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Tartari, Testoud, Capitan, Balleydier.
Roman Law	Beaudouin.
Criminal Legislation	Guétat.
Civil Jurisprudence	Capitant.
Commercial Law	Gueymard.
Administrative Law	Michoud.
Public and Private International Law	G. de Lapradelle.
Elements of Constitutional Law	Beudant.

Complementary Courses.

General History of French Law	MM. Hitier.
Political Economy	Reboud.

Optional Course.

Financial Legislation	M. Cuche.

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Pandectes	MM. Beaudouin.
History of Law	Fournier.
Civil Law	Tartari.
Criminal Law	Guétat.
Administrative Law	Michoud.
Roman Law	Cuche.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

History of French Public Law	MM. Hitier.
General Public Law and comparative constitutional Law	Beudant.
Administrative Law	Michoud.
Public International Law	G. de Lapradelle.
Political Economy	Reboud.
Industrial Legislation and Economy	Capitant.
Science and Financial Legislation	Balleydier.
History of Economical Doctrines	Hitier.

Complementary Courses.

Registration	MM. Tartari.
Notarial Legislation	Guétat.

Agrégés : MM. Hitier, Cuche, Geouffre, de Lapradelle.
Honorary Dean : M. Gueymard.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Raoult. *Assessor* : M. Collet. *Secretary* : M. Imbert.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Collet.
Rational and Applied Mechanics	Cestor.
Physics	Pionchon.
Chemistry	Raoult.
Mineralogy and Geology	Kilian.
Botany	Lachmann.
Zoology	Pruvot.

Assistant Professors :

Mathematics	Cousin.
Physics	Beaulard.

Complementary Courses.

Astronomy	MM. Collet.
Industrial Electricity	Pionchon.

Lecturer.

Chemistry	M. Chavastelon.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Dugit. *Assessor* : M. de Crozals. *Secretary* : M. Imbert.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Dumesnil.
History and Geography	de Crozals.
Greek Literature and Institutions	Dugit.
Latin Literature and Roman Institutions	Chabert.
French Literature	Morillot.
Foreign Literature	Besson.

Complementary Courses.

Geography	MM. de Crozals.
French Language and Explanation of Old Texts	Morillot.
Italian Language and Literature	Hauvette.
Pedagogy	Pérès.

Lectures.

Ancient History and Greek and Latin Antiquities	MM. Bardot.
Grammar and Versification	Chabert.
English Language	Mathias.

Honorary Professors : MM. Charaux, Bertrand.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. Bordier. *Secretary* : M. Imbert.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Allard.
Physiology	Nicolas.
Histology	Douillet.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Verne.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Perriol.
Medical Pathology	Pégoud.
Bacteriology	Berlioz.
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Gallois.
Surgical Clinic	Girard.
Medical Clinic	Porte.
Chemistry and Toxicology	Labatut.
Natural History	Bordier.
Physics	Pionchon.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Salva.
Medical Pathology and Clinic	Cibert.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Raboin.
Natural History	P. Dodero.
Physics and Chemistry	G. Dodero.

Honorary Director : M. Berger. *Honorary Professor* : M. Berger.

UNIVERSITY OF LILLE

DEPARTMENT : NORD

Secretary of the Foreign Students' Patronage Committee :
M. HAUMANT, professor at the Faculty of Letters.

American Consul : M. DUBOIS, Consular Agent at Lille.

The town of Lille, prefecture of the Nord department, is a town of 180,000 inhabitants and lies at about 250 kilometers from Paris. It is the ancient capital of Flanders, and is one of the principal manufacturing towns in France.

The staple manufactures are cotton and metallurgy.

The University dates from the year 1562, it was founded by king Philippe II of Spain. Until 1895, the faculties were divided between the towns of Douai and of Lille. Since that date they have been united in the new buildings at Lille, buildings of a palatial like structure and provided with all the latest improvements.

The University of Lille includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Diplomas. *Credential of Higher Studies.* A certificate of High Studies may be delivered by the Faculty to students having fulfilled the following conditions :

1° Who have produced at the time of their inscription the diploma of bachelier ès lettres, or, if they are foreigners, an equivalent title.

2° Who have attended at least during a year the lectures of one or more members of the Faculty.

3° Who have taken part in practical exercices, or have given in writing a proof of their personal investigations.

The length of time devoted to studies at the Faculty will be mentioned in the certificate. and the participation of the student in practical exercises, or the merit of what he has writen on his own investigations will be appreciated by marks graduated as follows : satisfactory, very satisfactory, with distinction.

The Certificate will be signed by the Dean, by the secretary and by one or more members of the Faculty whose courses the student has attended.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Diplomas. The creation of a diploma is under consideration for young men who have studied electricity at the Faculty of sciences, that branch having received a special development in the University of Lille.

Reviews. The University publishes a monthly *bulletin* and a collection of works and memoirs

Students' Association. There is a students' Association at Lille.

New Pasteur Institute. The 10th of April 1899 a new Pasteur Institute was opened at Lille.

This Institute, raised by a public subscription to which nearly all the towns in the North contributed, is a magnificent building which cost nearly a million not including the ground given by the town of Lille.

The director, Dr Calmette, officer of the Legion of honor, was for a long time one of Pasteur's fellow-workers.

The plan of the building was drawn up with a view to open large laboratories of application for bacteriology in sciences, studies of general biology, agriculture and fermentation; some of these laboratories fitted up like little works and provided with very complete mechanical instruments allow all kinds of experiments to be made with regard to alcoolic fermentation, distillery, brewery, sugar refining, industrial sterilisation of waters, etc.

The staff of the laboratories includes, beside the director, six heads, two assistants, a secretary in charge of the library and accounts, and fourteen porters, engineers, stokers or grooms.

The distribution of services is effected in the following manner :

Laboratory of medical bacteriology and service of rabies.

Head of the laboratory and head of practical works of bacteriology, Dr Déléarde, agrégé at the Faculty of Medicine, Dr Painblan, assistant.

Laboratory of serum and vaccine, M. Guérin (veterinary surgeon).

Laboratory of biological chemistry : *Head* : M. Sanguineti. *Assistant* : M. Delanghe.

Laboratory of fermentations : *Head* : M. Rolants, Pharmaceutical chemist.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Vallas. *Assessor* : M. Lacour. *Secretary* : M. Sausa.
Clerk : M. Desgardin.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Feder, Vallas.
Roman Law	Mouchet, Collinet.
Criminal Law	Perceron.
Civil Jurisprudence	Wahl.
Commercial Law and Maritime Law	Lacour.
Administrative Law	Bourguin, Jacquelin.
International private Law	Jacquey.
Political Economy	Bourguin.
General History of French Law	Jacquey, Peltier.
Financial Legislation	Wahl.

Assistant Professor : M. Jacquelin.

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Roman Law	MM. Collinet
History of French Law	Peltier.
Administrative Law	Jacquelin.
Criminal Law	Perceron.
Roman Law	Collinet.
Civil Law	Vallas, Feder and Margat.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

History of French Public Law	MM. Feder.
Principles of Public Law, Comparative Constitutional Law	Jacquey.
Political Economy and History of Economical Doctrines	Dubois.
Financial French Legislation and Financial Science	Wahl.
Industrial Legislation and Economy	Vallas.
Rural Legislation and Economy	Bourguin.
Administrative Law	Bourguin, Jacquelin.
International Public Law	Jacquey.

Agrégés : MM. Peltier, Collinet, Margat, Perceron.

Honorary Dean : M. Daniel de Folleville.

Honorary Secretary : M. Provansal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Dean : M. de Lapersonne. *Assessor* : M. Folet. *Secretary*: M. Rochette.

Clerk : MM. Hachet, Lebrun.

Professors:

Physiology	MM. Wertheimer.
Anatomy	Debierre.
Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology	Curtis.
Histology	Laguesse.
Medical and Experimental Pathology	Leroy.
Surgical Pathology	Baudry.
Bacteriology and Experimental Therapeutics	Calmette.
Natural History	Fockeu.
Organic Chemistry	Lambleny.
Mineral Chemistry and Toxicology	Lescœur.
Physics	Doumar.
Hygiene	Surmont.
Legal Medecine	Castiaux.
Pharmacy	M.
Medical Clinic	Lemoine, Combemale.
Surgical Clinic	Folet, Dubar.
Obstetrical Clinic and Midwifery	Gaulard.
Clinic of Syphilitic and Skin diseases	Charmeil.
Ophtalmological Clinic	de Lapersonne.
Materia Medica	Morelle.
Natural History of Parasites	Th. Barrois (Supplied by) Verdun.

Complementary Courses.

Operative Medicine and Clinic of Diseases of the Urinary Organs	MM. Carlier.
Clinic of Childrens' diseases and Infant Syphilis	Ausset.
Surgical Clinic of Children	Phocas.
Midwifery	Cui.

Agrégés :

Medicine	MM. Ausset, Carrière, Deléarde.
Surgery	Carlier, Gaudier.
Anatomy and Physiology	Bédart, Cousin.
Natural History	Verdun.
Pharmacy	Deroide.
Midwifery	Cui.

Free Agrégés : MM. Thibaut, Mocas.

Honorary Dean : M. Folet. *Honorary Professor* : M. Monies.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Place Philippe-le-Bel.

Dean : M. Gosselet. *Assessor* : M. Damien. *Secretary* : M. Rochettl.

Clerks : MM. Hachet, Lebrun.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Demartres.
Rational and applied Mechanics	Petot.
Physics	Damien.
General Chemistry	Willm.
Chemistry applied to Industry and Agriculture	Buisine.
Zoology	P. Hallez.
Botany	Betrand.
Geology and Mineralogy	Gosselet.
Astronomy	Picard.

Assistant Professor :

Geology	M. Ch. Barrois.

Maitre de Conférences :

Mathematics	MM. Padé.
Physics	Camichel. Swyngedauw.
Botany	Queva.
Zoology	Malaquin.
Chemistry	Bouveault. Pelabon.

Complementary Lectures.

Mathematics	M. Boulanger.

Honorary Dean : M. Demartres. *Honorary Professor* : M. Hanriot.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Angellier. *Assessor* : M. Haumont. *Secretary* : M. Sanson.

Clerk : M. Desgardin.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Penjon.
History	Flommermont.
Geography	Ardaillon.

Greek Language and Literature	MM.	Dufour.
Latin Language and Literature		Thomas.
French Language and Literature		Dupont.
German Language and Literature		Piquet.
Walloon and Picardy Language and Literature		Langlois.
English Language and Literature		Angellier.
History of the Middle Ages		Petit-Dutaillis.
History Language and Literature of Russia and Sclavonic Nations		Haumant.

Assistant Professor : M. Fougères.

Maîtres de Conférences :

French Language and Literature	MM.	Chamard.
Latin Language and Literature		Dautremes.
Philosophy		G. Lefèvre.
Classical Philology		Jonquet.
English Language and Literature		Derocquigny.

Complementary Course.

Archeology and History of Art	M.	Fougères.

Honorary Professors : MM. Cons, Pinloche.

UNIVERSITY OF LYONS

DEPARTMENT : RHONE

Secretary of the Foreign Students' Patronage Committee.

(Will be appointed in a short time.)

American Consulate :

M. John E. Covert, Consul, Lyons. M. Thomas Nicoll Brown, Vice-Consul, Lyons.

Lyons is the prefecture of the Rhône department. It is a town of 500,000 inhabitants, at 507 kilometers from Paris, situated at the confluence of the Saône and the Rhône, and very near Switzerland. It is one of the finest towns of France.

From an archeological point of view, it is celebrated by its numerous churches and its beautiful cathedral of Saint-Jean. The pilgrimage of *Notre-Dame de Fourvières*, a church situated on a hill which command an extensive wiew, is one of the most celebrated in France.

From an industrial point of view, the town of Lyons is unique in the world

for the production of stuffs and particularly silk stuffs. Metallurgic industry holds also a very important place there. The University of Lyons is one of the most important from a material standpoint. The recent installation of the School of Medicine is considered as the model of its kind. The study of psycho-physiology is a speciality of the University of Lyons. University life is most active there.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Letters.

Diplomas. "The doctorat de l'Université de Lyon" exists :

1° *For Medicine.* The diploma of doctor of University is delivered in the medical order to foreign students who have obtained leave to carry on their medical studies in France with a dispensation from a *bachelier* degree and who, after their courses and examinations, have publickly discussed their theses before the Faculty of Lyons.

The foreign students who aspire to this diploma take part in the same exercises (practical works and hospital course) and undergo the same examinations as the French students who aspire to a state diploma.

The University diploma does not confer the right of practising medicine in France.

2° *Pharmacy.* The candidates for the University Doctorate (Pharmacy) must produce the higher diploma of a first class pharmaceutical chemist, have accomplished a fourth years' study at the Faculty of Lyons either before or after taking this diploma, and discuss a thesis containing the results of personal investigations.

The thesis presented for the higher diploma of a pharmaceutical chemist is not admitted for the doctorate.

The diploma of University doctor confers none of the rights and privileges attached by laws and regulations to state diplomas.

3° *Sciences* (Mathematics, Physics, etc.). The candidates for the University doctorate are only admitted to apply for the diploma after a year's study. The Faculty reserves the right of granting dispensations in certain cases.

The tests include :

1° The public discussion of a thesis containing personal investigations.

2° Practical tests and interrogations proposed beforehand by the Faculty on that branch of science which forms the subject of the thesis.

The diploma contains the mention of the order of studies to which the examination corresponds.

The candidates must produce in matriculating : 1° their birth certificate; 2° the indication of their previous studies; 3° one or more certificates of higher studies obtained before a Faculty of Sciences, either diplomas or scientific titles obtained in France or abroad or else scientific work. The Faculty reserves the right of stating in each case on the value of diplomas, titles, or work produced by the candidate.

4° *Letters.* The French or Foreign candidates for the diploma of University doctor must produce in matriculing : 1° their birth certificate; 2° credentials of their previous studies; 3° the diploma of *licencié ès lettres* or, in their stead, certificates of studies or scientific titles the value of which will be appreciated by the Faculty.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

LYONS : SAINT-NIZIER.

The candidates for the University doctorate must produce one of the above mentioned titles and have a year's study either in the Faculty of Letters of the University, or with the authorization of this Faculty in another French University. The time of study may he abridged by decision of the Faculty.

The tests include : 1° the public discussion of a thesis written either in French or Latin; 2° interrogations on subjects chosen by the candidates and accepted by the Faculty.

Besides the *doctorate*, the University of Lyons has created a diploma of psycho-physiological studies.

The candidates for this diploma attend a complete series of lessons which include every year the course of psycho-physiology, and take part in the practical works of this teaching.

They undergo, at the end of the course, before a jury composed of three examiners, an examination including : the discussion of a paper on a subject given beforehand, a practical test and questions on the subjects treated of by the professor.

The diploma, signed by the members of the jury and the Dean, is delivered under the seal and in the name of the University of Lyons by the Rector President of the University Council.

Reviews. The University of Lyons publishes : 1° the Annales de l'Université de Lyon; 2° the Annuaire de l'Université de Lyon.

Holiday Courses. Are now under consideration and will soon be created.

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Lyons.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Caillemet. *Assessor* : M. Flurer. *Secretary* : M. J. Becq.
Clerk : M. Clère.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Caillemer, Flurer, Bartin.
Roman Law	Ch. Appleton, Audibert.
Civil Jurisprudence	Josserand.
Criminal Law	Garraud.
Commercial Law	Cohendy.
Administrative Law	J. Appleton.
Political Economy	Rougier.
History of Law	Lambert.
International Public Law	Pic.
Political Economy and History of Economical Doctrines	Sonchon, Guernier.

Complementary Courses.

Licence :

Elements of Constitutional Law	MM. Ch. Appleton.
International Private Law	Bartin.
Financial Legislation	Bouvier.

Complementary Courses.

Doctorate :

History of French Public Law	MM. Lameire.
Comparative Constitutional Law	Audibert.
Financial Legislation	Bouvier.

Complementary Courses created by the University.

Civil Law	MM. N.
Comparative Civil Law	Lambert.
Administrative Law	J. Appleton.
General Principles of Public Law	Lameire, Bouvier.
Rural Legislation and Economy	Josserand.
Maritime Law	Cohendy.
Juridic Epigraphy	Audibert.
Penitentiary Science	Garraud.
Legal Medicine	Lacassagne.
Notarial Legislation	Cohendy.
Registration	Garraud.
Commercial and Civil Law	Flurer, Pic.

Agrégés : MM. Jean Appleton, Lambert, Bouvier, Lameire, Josserand.

Directors of Lectures : MM. Galland, Gonnard.

Honorary Professors : MM. Thaller, Mabire.

MIXED FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Dean : M. Lortet. *Assessor* : M. Lacassagne. *Secretary* : N. Beaudun.

Clerks : MM. Ulrich, Chaumonnot, Capifali.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Testut.
Physiology	Morat.
General Anatomy and Histology	Renaut.
Pathological Anatomy	Devic.
Experimental and Comparative Medicine	Arloing.
Legal Medicine	Lacassagne.
Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Hugonnenq.
Medical Physics	Monoyer.
Natural History	Lortet.
Pharmacy	Crolas.
Medical Pathology	Teissier.
Surgical Pathology	Augagneur.
General Pathology and Therapeutics	Mayet.
Hygiene	Bard.
Therapeutics	Soulier.
Materia Medica and Botany	Florence.
Organic Chemistry and Toxicology	Cazeneuve.
Operative Medicine	Pollosson.
Medical Clinic	Bondet, Lépine.
Surgical Clinic	Ollier, Poncet.
Obstetrical Clinic	Fochier.
Ophtalmological Clinic	Gayet.
Clinic of Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases	Gailleton.
Mental Diseases	Pierret.

Assistant Professor : M. Laroyenne.

Complementary Courses.

Topographical Anatomy	MM. Sirand.
Clinic of Women's Diseases	Laroyenne.
Clinic of Children's Diseases	Weill.
Midwifery	Polosson.
Diseases of the Larynx, Ears and Nose	Launois.
Botany	Beauvisage.

Agrégés :

Medicine	MM. Boyer, Collet, Courmont, Devic, Pic, Paviot.
Surgery and Midwifery	Vallas, Rochet, Rollet, Condamin, Nové-Josserand, Berard.
Anatomy and Physiology	Doyon, Siraud, Durand.
Physical Sciences	Barral, Bordier, Sambuc.
Natural History	Beauvisage, Roux.
Pharmacy	Moreau.

Honorary Professors : MM. Paulet, Chauveau, Berne.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Depéret. *Assessor* : M. Barbier. *Secretary* : M. Beaudun.
Clerk : M. Geoffriaud.

Professors :

Mathematics	MM. Vessiot.
Applied Mathematics	Flamme.
Physical astronomy	André.
Physics	Gouy.
Chemistry	Barbier.
Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry	Vignon.
Geology	Depéret.
Mineralogy	Oppet.
Zoology	Fœpler.
Botany	Gérard.
General and Comparative Physiology	Dubois.

Assistant Professor : M. Vautier.

Complementary Course.

Astronomy	MM. Gonnesiat.

Lectures.

Mathematics	MM. Autonne, Cartare.
Physics	Houllevigne.
Chemistry	Hélier.
Industrial Chemistry	Couturier.
Zoology	Caullery.
Botany	Ray.

Free Courses.

Mathematical Physics	MM. Liénard.
Industrial Electricity	Busquet.
Petrography	Doucami.

Honorary Professors : MM. Frenet, Loir, Lafoi.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Cledat. *Assessor* : M. P. Regnaud. *Secretary* : M. Begq. *Clerk* : M. Clère.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Bertrand.
History of Philosophy and Sciences	Hannequin.
Modern History	Albert Waddington.
Contemporary History	Mariéjol.
Geography	Lespagnol.
Comparative Modern Literature	Texte.
English Language and Literature	Legouis.
Greek and Latin Antiquities	Bloch, Holleaux.
Latin Language and Literature	Jullien.
Greek Language and Literature	Allègre.
French Literature	Fontaine.
Foreign Literature	Firmery.
Comparative Grammar and Sanscrit	Regnaud.
History and Antiquities of the Middle Ages	Coville.
Language and Literature of Middle Ages	Clédat.
Classical Philology	Fabia.

Assistant Professors : MM. Chabot, Legrand.

Complementary Courses.

German	MM. Gruber.
Physical Geography	Depérel.
Epigraphy	Legrand.
Ethnology	Chantre.
Science of Education	Chabot.
Psychology	Bertrand.
Logic	Hannequin.
Diplomacy	Coville.
English	Legouis.
Ancient History	Holleaux.
History of Art	Lechat.
Latin and French Paleography	Clédat.
Greek Paleography	Allègre.
Latin Epigraphy	Jullien.
French Bibliography	Texte.

Lectures.

Greek Literature	MM. Legrand.
Egyptology	Moret.
Grammar	Renel.
History of Lyons	Charlety.

Honorary Deans : MM. Bayet, Fontaine.

Honorary Professors : MM. Ph. Soupé, Berlioux, Clavel.

Dean of the Ancient Faculty of Catholic Theology of Lyons : M. l'abbé Guinand.

Honorary Professors : MM. les abbés Bernard, Chevallard, Costel.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER

DEPARTMENT : HERAULT

Secretary of the Foreign Students' Patronage Committee :
M. Flahault, Botanical Institute.

American Consulate :
MM. Claude M. Thomas, Consul, Marseilles. Pressley, Vice-Consul, Marseilles.

Montpellier, prefecture of Herault, is a town containing 57 000 inhabitants, situated at 775 kilometers from Paris. It is one of the most picturesque towns of Southern France, prettily seated on a hill looking over a branch of the *Canal du Midi*. The climate is warm without ever being too hot, thanks to the neighbourhood of the sea. The University dates from 1160, at the present time it is a most active intellectual centre ; all studies are zealously carried on there, natural sciences being especially distinguished thanks to the existence of the Jardin des Plantes and the zoological station of Cette.

The Jardin des Plantes of Montpellier covers a surface of about 14 acres. It is indisputably one of the most remarkable of Southern Europe as much by the rarety of a great number of trees and plants it contains as by the exceptional dimensions some of these plants have attained.

The Institutes depending on the Faculty of Sciences are :

The Institutes of Mathematical Sciences (Mathematics, higher Algebra, Mechanics, and Astronomy), of Physics, of Mineralogy and Geology, of Zoology, at the palace of the University.

The Institute of Chemistry.

The Botanical Institute, at the Jardin des Plantes.

Zoological Station of Cette. The Zoological Station of Cette, depending on the Faculty of Sciences of Montpellier and attached to the Ecole des Hautes Etudes of Paris, is open all the year.

The short distance from Montpellier (one hour by an ordinary train, half an hour by express) allows professors and students to go there easily.

Tickets at a reduced price are accorded to groups of students who go there every Saturday accompanied by the professor of the Faculty of Sciences, director of the station, the lecturer, the head of the Laboratory of Zoology and his assistants. The day passes in draggings, dissections, and explanations given by the professors. A fisherman attached to the station is charged to furnish its aquariums and jars with animals. The fauna is incomparably rich and the types found are numerous and varied.

The zoological station is liberally open to foreign savants who are welcomed there; several of them have produced work known in the scientific world. The new installation will allow a greater hospitality to be shown to workers, and the

zoological station is undoubtedly destined to become more and more a centre of important studies.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Medecine,
School of Pharmacy.

There is besides a National School of Agriculture where free students are received and a School of Fine Arts.

MONTPELLIER : THE JARDIN DES PLANTES.

Diplomas. The University doctorate exists so far at Montpellier only for Pharmacy. It is likely that it will be extended to other branches of teaching.

French Courses. The patronage Committee, in order to facilitate to foreign students residing at Montpellier the means of perfecting themselves in the knowledge of French, has been able to found *gratuitous* courses of French at the University. These courses are exclusively reserved to foreigners. One, of a very elementary nature, is destined to students recently arrived in France; the other, called *cours de perfectionnement*, is intended for all foreign students who desire to perfect themselves in the knowledge of our language.

A certificate may be delivered, after an examination, to young men who have given proof of a sufficient knowledge of the French language and literature.

Students' Association. There is at Montpellier a Students' Association which publishes a newspaper.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Vigié. *Assessor* : M. Bremond. *Secretary* : M. Giraud.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Vigié, Laur, Charmont.
Roman Law	Chausse-Declareuil.
Commercial Law	Valery.
Administrative Law	Bremond.
Political Economy	Brouilhet.
Civil Jurisprudence	Glaize.
Criminal Jurisprudence	Laborde.
History of Law	Meynial.
Constitutional Law	Barde.
International Public Law	Moye.

Assistant Professor :

International Private Law	M. Valery.

Complementary Course.

Political Economy	M. Gide (supplied by M. Gariel).

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Pandectes	MM. Chausse.
Administrative Law	Bremont.
History of Law	Meynial.
Civil Law	Perreau.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

Political Economy and History of Economic Doctrines	M. Gide (supplied by M. Gariel).
Industrial Legislation and Economy	MM. Laborde.
Principles of Public Law and Comparative constitutional Law	Barde.
International Public Law	Moye.
History of French Public Law	Declareuil.

Complementary Courses.

Registration	MM. Vigié.
Notarial Legislation	Laurens
Civil Law in relation to Notarial Law	Charmont.

Agreges : MM. Valery, Perreau.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Dean : M. Vialleton. *Assessor* : M. Carrière. *Secretary* : M. Got.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Gilis.
Physiology	Hédon.
Medical Chemistry and Pharmacology	Ville.
Microbiology	Rodet.
Medical Natural History	Granel.
Hygiene	Bertin-Sans.
Operative Medicine	Estor.
Medical Pathology	Ducamp.
Therapeutics and Materia Medica	Hamelin.
Medical Physics	Imbert.
Clinic of Mental and Nervous Diseases	Mairet.
Legal Medecin and Toxicology	Sarda.
Surgical Clinic	Tédenat, Forgne.
Medical Clinic	Grasset, Carrière.
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Grynfelt.
Pathological Anatomy	F. Bosc.
Ophtalmological Clinic	Truc.
Histology	Vialleton.
Clinic of Children's Diseases	Baumel.

Annexed Clinics.

Clinic of Diseases of the Old	MM. Vires.
Clinic of Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases	Brousse
Surgery of Children and the Old	Estor.

Complementary Courses and Lectures.

Midwifery	MM. Puech, Vallois.
Surgical Pathology	de Rouville.
Medical Pathology	Vires.
Medical Physics	Bertin-Sans.
Medical Chemistry	Moitessier.
Medical Natural History	Galavielle.
Anatomy	Monrit, Itié.
General Pathology	Raymond.

Agrégés :

Medicine	MM. F. Bosc, Rauzier, Vires, Raymond.
Surgery	Lapeyre, L. de Rouville, Imbert.
Anatomy and Physiology	Delezenne, Mouret.
Natural History	Galavielle.
Physical Sciences	Bertin-Sans, Moitessier
Midwifery	Puech, Vallois.

Propœdeutical Clinics.

Médicine	MM. Rauzier.
Surgery	Lapeyre.
Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases	Brouss.
Midwifery, Women's Diseases	Grynfellt.

Eye Disease	MM. Truc.
Children's Diseases	Baumel.
Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ears	Hedon.

Honorary Dean : M. Mairet. *Honorary professors* : MM. Dubreuil, Jaumes, Paulet. *Honorary Secretary* : M. Blaise.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Sabatier. *Assessor* : M. Dautheville. *Secretary* : M. Grangé.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Fabry.
Rational Mechanics	Dautheville.
Physics	Crova, Meslin.
Chemistry	de Forcrand, Œchsner de Coninck.
Geology and Mineralogy	Delage.
Botany	Flahaut.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy	Sabatier.

Assistant Professor : M. Œchsner de Coninck.

Complementary Courses.

Mineralogy	MM. Curil.
Chemistry	de Forcrand, Œchsner de Coninck.
Physics	Crova, Meslin.
Botany	Pavillard.
Zoology	Soulier.

Lecturers.

Mathematics	MM. Andrade, Lebœuf.
Zoology	Soulier.
Chemistry	Giran.

Dean and Honorary Professor : M. de Rouville.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Castets. *Assessor* : M. Gachon. *Secretary* : M. Grangé.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Milhaud.
History	Gachon.
Latin Language and Literature	Bonnet.
Greek Language and Literature	Maury.
French Literature	Rigal.
Foreign Literature	Castets.

Assistan Professor : MM. Fecamp, Pelissier.

Complementary Courses.

French Language and Literature of the Middle Ages	MM.	Chabaneau.
History		Pelissier.
Latin Language and Literature		Reynaud
Paleography		Berthelé
Archeology		André Joubin.
German Language		Fécamp.

Lecturers.

Grammar and Philology	MM.	Grammont.
French Literature		Vianey.
Philosophy		Bouglé.
Greek Language and Literature		Bourguet.
Geography		Malavialle.

Honorary Professor : M. Revillaut.

HIGH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Director : M. Jeanjean. *Assessor* : M. Massol. *Secretary* : M. Got.

Professors :

Pharmacy	MM.	Jadin.
Organic Chemistry		Astre
Toxicology and Analytical Chemistry		Jeanjean.
Botany and Materia Medica		Courchet.
Physics		Massol.
Materia Medica		L. Planchon.

Complementary Courses.

Mineral Chemistry	MM.	Imbert.
Pharmacy		N.
Hydrology		Belugon.
Natural History		Planchon.
Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis		Fonzet-Diacon.

Agrégés :

Physical and Chemical Sciences	MM.	Imbert.
Natural Sciences		Planchon.
Pharmacy		Jadin.

UNIVERSITY OF NANCY

DEPARTMENT : MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

American Consulate : M. Mougenot (Léon). *Vice-Consul*, Nancy.
Secretary of the Foreign Students Patronage Committee : *The dean of each Faculty.*

Nancy, the prefecture of Meurthe-et-Moselle, is a town of 80,000 inhabitants, at 353 kilometers from Paris. It is the ancient capital of the Duchy of Lorraine.

The University includes :

Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy.

It comprises besides a Chemical Institute and a School of Brewery depending on the Faculty of Sciences.

Chemical Institute. The Chemical Institute of the Faculty of Sciences was founded with the intention of offering young men, who intend to adopt Chemistry as a profession, a general instruction at once theoretic and practical.

The theoretic instruction comprises courses of general, mineral, organic and analytic chemistry. These courses, which constitute the basis of the teaching, are completed by lessons in which a series of special industries such as metallurgy, ceramic, chemical industry, colouring matters, fermented drinks, distillery, etc.

The *practical instruction* is given in vast laboratories, each of which is adapted to the kind of manipulations necessary to the gradual development of the teaching, and where the pupils are admitted every day of the week save on holidays from eight o'clock in the morning till twelve and from two till six in the afternoon.

In the course of the year, and in connexion with each industry treated of, visits to the different works of the region will be organized with the consent of the heads of the Establishments.

The course of study lasts three years, a Chemist's diploma is delivered to young men who, at the end of this period, have successfully undergone an examination bearing on all the subjects taught during their sojourn at the Institute. Candidates furnished with diplomas of *bachelier ès Sciences* or *ès Arts*, or else the *brevet supérieur*, are admitted to the courses and manipulations. In default of these diplomas, the young men will have to give proof of attainments equivalent to these *baccalauréats* in a preliminary examination undergone before a commission composed of professors of the Institute.

An annual fee of 600 francs (about 120 dollars) payable in half yearly instatements is required from students who frequent the Institute.

School of Brewery. *Director* : M. Petit. Courses of three months beginning the 1st of March and the 3rd of November :

1° Exercises of chemical and bacteriological analysis concerning brewing;

2° Theoretic course on malting and brewing, fermentations and diseases of beer ;

3° Exercises of brewing in the experimental brewery provided with a freezing machine and a cellar.

Fees : 260 francs (about 52 dollars) findings and instruments included.

Diplomas after examinations.

The laboratories of the Chemical Institute receive also persons who without attending the courses wish to perfect themselves in the practice of chemistry, or pursue special investigations.

Diplomas. The *Doctorat de l'Université de Nancy* exists :

1st For Law,
2nd For Sciences,
3rd For Pharmacy.

Holiday Courses. At Nancy, the holiday courses are carried on under the direction of the Society for the propagation of the French language.

President : M. JAVET, professor at the Faculty of Law.

Students' Association. A students' Association exists at Nancy.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. LEDERLIN. *Assessor* : M. BLONDEL. *Secretary* : M. VALEGER.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. BLONDEL, BINET. GAUCHLER.
Roman Law	LEDERLIN, MAY.
Civil Jurisprudence	BEAUCHET.
Criminal Law	GARDEIL.
Commercial Law	BOURCART.
Administrative Law	LIÉGEOIS.
Political Economy	GARNIER.

Constitutional and Administrative.

Law	MM. CARRÉ DE MALBERG.
History of Law	GAVET.
International Public and Private Law	CHRÉTIEN.

Optional half yearly Courses (Licence).

Civil Jurisprudence	MM. BEAUCHET.
Financial Legislation	GARNIER.

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Pandectes	MM. MAY.
History of French Law	LEDERLIN.
Natural Law	GAVET.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law	MM. BLONDEL.
History of Public French Law	GAVET.
Administrative Law	CARRÉ DE MALBERG.

Public International Law	MM.	May.
History of Economical Doctrines		Liégeois.
Industrial Legislation and Economy		Gardeil.
Colonial Legislation and Economy		Beauchet.
Financial Legislation		Garnier.

Complementary Course.

Registration	MM.	Binet.
		Renard.

Honorary Dean : M. Jalabert. *Honorary Professor* : M. A. Lombard.
Honorary Secretary : M. Lachasse

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Dean : M. Gros. *Assessor* : M. Bernheim.
Secretary : M. F. Lambert des Cilleuls.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM.	Nicolas.
Histology		Prenant.
Physiology		Meyer.
Pathological Anatomy and Physiology		Baraban
Medical Pathology		Simon.
Surgical Pathology		Frœlich.
Obstetrical Clinic and Midwifery		A. Herrgott.
Medical Clinic		Spillmann.
Operative Medicine		Chrétien.
Therapeutics and Materia Medica		Schmitt.
Medical Natural History		Vuillemin.
Medical Chemistry and Toxicology		Garnier.
Medical Physics		Charpentier.
Legal Medicine		Demange.
Surgical Clinic		Gros, Weiss.
Medical Clinic		Bernheim, Spillmann.
Hygiene		Macé.

Annexed Clinics.

Eye Diseases	MM.	Rohmer.
Mental Diseases		N...
Diseases of the Old		P. Parisot.
Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases		Fevrier.
Children's Diseases		Hausshalter.

Complementary Course.

Midwifery	M.	Schuhl.

Agrégés in practice.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History	MM.	Jacques, Bouin.
Medicine		Haushalter, Etienne, Zilgien.
Surgery and Midwifery		Fevrier, Frœlich, Schuhl, André.
Physics and Chemistry		Guérin, Guillon.

Free Agrégés : MM. Schlagdenhauffen, Bohmer, Vautrin, Parisot, Rémy.
Honorary Dean : M. Tourdes.
Honorary Professors : MM. Tourdes, Hergott, Beaunis.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Bichat. *Assessor* : M. Floquet. *Secretary* . M. Georgel

Professors :

Analysis	MM. Floquet.
Rational Mechanics	Molk.
Physics	Bichat, Blondlot.
Organic Chemistry	Haller.
Agricultural Chemistry	Petit.
Industrial Chemistry	Arth.
Mineral Chemistry	Guntz.
Zoology and Physiology	Cuénot.
Mineralogy	Thoulet.
Botany	Le Monnier.

Assistant Professors : MM. Vogt, Lacour.

Complementary Courses.

Geology	MM. Nicklès.
Meteorology	Millot.

Lectures.[1]

Mathematics	MM. Lacour, Vogt.
Physics	Perreau.
Chemistry	Muller, Minguin.
Zoology	Saint Rémy.
Botany	Gain.

Honorary Dean : M. Grandeau. *Honorary Professor* : M. Friant.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Em. Krantz. *Assessor* : M. N.... *Secretary* : M. Georgel.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Sourian.
Ancient History and Archeology	Ch. Diehl.
Geography	Auerbach.
French Literature	Em. Krantz.
Latin Language and Literature	Thiaucourt.
History of Latin Literature	Collignon.
Greek Language and Literature	Albert Martin.
Foreign Literature	Lichtenberger.
History of the East of France	Pfister.

Assistant Professors : MM. Lichtenberger, Pariset, Sourian.

Complementary Courses.

Modern History	MM. Pariset.
French Literature	Etienne.

Lectures.

German Philology . . . . . MM. Baldensperger.
Grammar . . . . . Cousin.
Greek Language and Literature . . . . . Couve.

Honorary Dean : M. Debidour. *Honorary Professors* : MM. Campana, Grucker.

HIGHER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Director : M. Schlagdenhauffen.
Assessor : M. Bleecher. *Secretary* : M. F. Lambert des Cilleuls.

Professors :

Toxicology and Physics . . . . . MM. Schlagdenhauffen.
Medical Natural History . . . . . Bleecher.
Materia Medica . . . . . Godfrin.
Chemistry . . . . . Held.
Pharmacy . . . . . Klobb.

Complementary Courses.

Galenic Pharmacy . . . . . MM. Delcominète.
Mineralogy and Hydrology . . . . . Favrel.

Agrégés :

Section of Chemistry and Toxicology . . . . . MM. Meslans.
Natural Sciences . . . . . Brunotte.

Honorary Professor : M. Jacquemin.

UNIVERSITY OF POITIERS

DEPARTMENT : VIENNE

Secretary of the Foreign Students Patronage Committee : M. Roche, 38, rue Carnot.
American Consul : M. Griffen (W. F.), Commercial Agent, Limoges.
M. Jouhannaud, Vice Commercial Agent, Limoges.

Poitiers, the prefecture of the department of Vienne, is a town of 37 000 inhabitants, at 337 kilometers from Paris.

It is one of the towns of France where the fewest changes have taken place. Life is very quiet there; there is comparatively speaking little commerce and

all the activity of the town appears to be centered in its University and garrison. The cathedral of Saint-Pierre, a 12th century building, is celebrated.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Letters,
Preparatory School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diploma. So far there is no *Doctorat Universitaire.*

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Poitiers which publishes a monthly report entitled *Poitiers Universitaire.*

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Le Courtois. *Assessor* : M. Normand.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Le Courtois, Thezard, Michon, Arnault de la Menardière.
Roman Law	Bonnet, Petit.
Criminal Law	Normand.
Civil Jurisprudence	Parenteau-Dubeugnon.
Commercial Law	Arthuys.
Administrative Law	Barrilleau.
Political Economy	Girault.
Public and Private International Law	Surville.
Constitutional Law and History of Public Law	Prévot-Leygonie.
General History of French Law and Elements of Constitutional Law	Michon.

Complementary compulsory Courses.

International Private Law	MM. Surville.
International Public Law	Prévot-Leygonie.

Complementary optional Courses.

Civil Jurisprudence	MM. Parenteau-Dubeugnon.
Financial Legislation	Petit.
Maritime Law	Arthuys.

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Pandectes	MM. Petit.
History of Law	Michon.
Administrative Law	Barrilleau.
Comparative Civil Law	Audinet.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

History of Public French Law	MM. Prévot-Leygonie.
Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law.	Prevot-Leygonie.
Administrative Law	Barrilleau.

Political Economy and History of Economic Doctrines. . . .	MM.	Chéneaux.
French Legislation of Finances and Financial Science. . . .		Petit
Rural Legislation and Economy.		Chéneaux.
Colonial Legislation and Economy.		Girault.

Agrégés : MM. Chéneaux, Girault, Audinet. *Honorary Deans* : MM. Ducroq, Thézard.

Honorary Professor : M. Ducroq.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Garbe. *Assessor* : M. Roux.

Professors :

Rational and Applied Mechanics.	MM.	Durrande.
Differential and Integral Arithmetic		Maillard.
Physics.		Garbe.
Chemistry.		Roux.
Zoology.		Schneider
Botany		Daugeard.
Geology and Mineralogy.		Welsch.

Complementary Courses.

Astronomy.	MM.	Maillard.
Physics.		Delvalez.
Physical Geography		Welsch.

Maître de Conferences :

Chemistry.	M.	Guitteau.

Honorary Dean : M. Durrande. *Honorary Professor* : M. Contejean.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Hild. *Assessor* : M. Carré.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM.	Maucion.
History.		Carré.
French Literature.		Arnould.
Foreign Literature.		Parmentier.
Greek Institutions and Literature.		Ernault.
Latin Literature and Roman Institutions		Hild.
History of Poitou		Boissonnade.

Lectures.

French Literature.	MM.	Laumonier.
Grammar.		Audouin.
English Language and Literature		Castelin.

Honorary Professor : M. Luguet.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. Chèdevergne.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Buffet-Delmas.
Physiology	Delaunay.
Histology	Brossard.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Jouteau.
Surgical Pathology	Malapert
Medical Pathology	Alban de la Garde.
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Rolland.
Surgical Clinic	Chrétien.
Medical Clinic	Chèdevergne.
Natural History	Poirault.
Chemistry and Toxicology	Guitteau.
Physics	Garbe.

Complementary Courses.

Natural History	MM. Maurice Léger.
Army Surgery	Malapert.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Latrille.
Medical Pathology and Clinic	Faivre.
Surgical Pathology and Clinic Midwifery	N....
Physics and Chemistry	Sauvage.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Flaguet.
Natural History	Maurice Léger.

UNIVERSITY OF RENNES

DEPARTMENT : ILLE-ET-VILAINE

American Consulate : M. Folliard (Ernest), Consular Agent at Rennes.

Rennes, the prefecture of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, is a town of 66 000 inhabitants, at 373 kilometers from Paris. Rennes is an industrial town, its climate is mild but rainy.

It is a convenient centre for excursions to visit the picturesque coast of Brittany.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
School of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Diplomas. *The Doctorat d'Université* does not yet exist at Rennes.

Reviews. The Faculty of Letters publishes the *Annales de Bretagne.*

Students' Association. A Students' Association exists at Rennes.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. G. de Caqueray. *Assessor* : M. Chatel. *Secretary* : M. Fournié-Gorre.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Chatel, Feltu Blondel.
Roman Law	Vignerte, Rhélonhan.
Civil Jurisprudence	G. de Caquery.
Criminal Law	Chauveau.
Commercial Law	Grandmoulin.
Administrative Law	Arthur.
Political Economy and History of Economical Doctrines	Turgeon, Bodin.
International Public and Private Law	Aubry.
History of Law and Elements of Constitutional Law and Organization of Public Powers	Jarud.
Financial Legislation	Thelvhan.

Assistant Professor : M. Bodin.

Complementary Course.

Maritime Law	M. Grandmoulin.

Doctorat ès Sciences Juridiques.

Pandectes	MM. Vignertt.
History of Law	Ferradon.
Comparative Civil Law	Chatel.
Administrative Law	Arthur.

Doctorat ès Sciences Politiques et Économiques.

Political Economy	MM. Turgeon.
Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law	Blondel.
History of Public French Law	Ferradou.
International Public Law	Aubry.
History of Economical Doctrines and Industrial Legislation	Turgeon.
Rural Legislation	Bodin.

Agrégés : MM. Grandmoulin, Thelvan, Furadon. *Honorary Professors* Durand, Worms.

FALCULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Lechartier. *Assessor* : M. Morin. *Secretary* : M. G. Durocher

Professors :

Mathematics	MM. Pujet.
Rational and applied Mechanics	Morin.
Physics	Morau.
Chemistry	Lechartier.
Zoology	Joubin.
Botany	Crié.
Mineralogy and Geology	Seunes.

Lecturers.

Mathematics	MM. Le Roux.
Physics	Weiss.
Chemistry	Cavalier, Perrier
Botany	Lesage.
Zoology	Guitel.

Honorary Dean : M. Sirodot. *Honorary Professor* : M. Gripon.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Loth. *Assessor* : M. Delaunay. *Secretary* : M. G. Durocher.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Bourdon.
History	Lee.
Greek Literature and Institutions	Loth.
Latin Literature and Roman Institutions	Delaunay.
French Literature	Allais.
Foreign Literature	Basch.

Assistant Professor : M. Dottin.

Complementary Courses.

Celtic Language and Literature	MM. Loth.
Ancient History	Jordan.
Geography	Rainaud.

Lecturers.

Latin Literature	MM. Macé.
English Language and Literature	Thomas.
Grammar and Philology	Dottin.
Physical Geography	Seunes.
Roman Philology	Coulet.
History of Philosophy	Lapie.

Free Courses.

MM. A. de la Borderie, Parfouru, Le Théo.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. Delacour. *Secretary* : M. Durocher.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Lhuissier.
Physiology	Lefeuvre.
Histology	Perrin de la Touche.
Pathological Anatomy	Follet.
Medical Clinic	Delacour, Bertheux.
Surgical Clinic	Aubrée, Dayot,
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Perret.
Ophtalmological Clinic	Bruté.
Hygiene	Bodin.
Therapeutics	Blin.
Materia Medica	Fleury.
Medical Natural History	Topsent.
Medical Chemistry	Bellamy.
Medical Physics	Castex.
Pharmacy	Macé.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Lautier.
Medicine	Follet, Bodin.
Surgery and Midwifery	Le Monict.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Faint
Physics et Chemistry	Laurent.
Natural History	Crié.

UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE

DEPARTMENT : HAUTE-GARONNE

Secretary of the Foreign Students Patronage Committee :
M. Dumas, professor at the Faculty of Letters.

American Consulate :
M. Albion W. Tourgée, Consul (Bordeaux). M. John Preston Beecher, Vice-Consul (Bordeaux).

Toulouse, prefecture of the Haute-Garonne, is a town of 141 000 inhabitants, at 835 kilometers from Paris.

Situated in the South of France, in a mountainous district, on the Garonne, it is the ancient capital of Languedoc. The town, very ancient and very curious, contains celebrated churches, the church of Saint-Sernin, the cathedral of Saint-Etienne dating from the thirteenth century, etc.

The University includes :

Faculty of Law,
Faculty of Letters,
Faculty of Sciences,
Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy,
Faculty of Protestant Theology of Montauban.

Diplomas. The question of the creation of the "Doctorat d'Université de Toulouse", is under consideration and will be probably decided affirmatively.

Reviews. The University publishes :

1° A Bulletin (or report),
2° *Annales de la Faculté des Sciences*,
3° *Annales of the South* (history, archeology),
4° *Review of Theology and of Religious Questions.*

Students' Association. A Students' Association exists at Toulouse.

FACULTY OF LAW

Dean : M. Paget. *Assessor* : M. Vidal. *Secretary* : M. Habert.
Clerks : MM. Dubos, Lacaze, Coll.

Professors :

Civil Law	MM. Campestron, Wallon, Rouard de Card.
Roman Law	Deloume, Paget.
Civil Jurisprudence	J. Bressolles.
Criminal Law	Vidal.
Commercial Law	Fraissaingea.
Administrative Law	Hauriou.
Political Economy	Houques-Fourcade.
General History of Law	Brissaud.
Public and Private International Law	Merignhac.
Constitutional Law	Timbal.
French Financial Legislation, and Industrial Legislation and Economy	Despiau.

Complementary Courses.

Comparative civil Law and Maritime Law	MM. Gheusi.
Rural Legislation and Economy	Despiau.
Pandectes	Páget.
Principles of Public Law and Comparative Constitutional Law.	Timbal.
Political Economy	Houques-Fourcade.
History of Public French Law and History of Economic Doctrines	Maria.

Free Courses.

MM. Vidal, Hauriou, Brissaud, Roschach.

Agrégés : MM. Marie, Gheusi.

Honorary Professors : MM. Huc, Poubelle.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Dean : M. Labeda. *Assessor* : M. Dupuy. *Secretary* : M. Chaudron. *Clerk* : M. Maury.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Charpy.
Normal Histology	Tourneux.
Physiology	Abelous.
Pathological Anatomy	Tapie.
General Pathology and Therapeutics	Herrmann.
Medical Pathology	André.
Surgical Pathology	Penières.
Operative Medicine	Labeda.
Therapeutics	Saint-Ange.
Medical Clinic	Caubet, Mossé.
Surgical Clinic	Jeannel, Chalot.
Obstetrical Clinic	Crouzat.
Clinic of Mental Diseases	Rémond.
Pharmacy	Dupuy.
Chemistry and Toxicology	Frébault.
Materia Medica	Brœmer.

Assistant Professors :

Physics	MM. Marie.
Chemistry	Biarnès.
Natural History	Lamic, Luis.
Hygiene	Guiraud.
Legal Medicine	Guilhem.
Bacteriology	Morel.
Clinic of Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases	Audry.
Children Medical Clinic	Bézy.
Ophtalmology	Vieusse.

Complementary Course.

Hydrology	M. Garrigou.

Agrégés :

Medical Pathology and Legal Medicine	MM. Morel, Rispal, Frenkel
Surgical Pathology	Bauly, Certan.
Midwifery	Audebert.
Anatomy and Histology	Soulié.
Physiology	Bardier.
Chemistry	Biarnès.
Pharmacy	Gérard.

Honorary Dean : M. Caubet.

Honorary Professors : MM. J. Mognès, J. Busset.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

Dean : M. Leclerc du Sablon. *Assessor* : M. Lartel. *Secretary* : Chaudron.
Clerk : Fagedet.

Professors :

Differential and Integral Arithmetic	MM. Cosserat.
Rational and Applied Mechanics	Legoux.
Astronomy	Baillaud.
Physics	Mathias, Bonasse.
Chemistry	Sabatier, Destrem.
Natural History	Roule.
Zoology	Moquin-Tandon.
Botany	Leclerc du Sablon.
Mineralogy et Geology	Caralp.
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry	Fabre.

Complementary Course.

Mathematics	Delassus.

Lecturers.

Mathematics	Bourget.
Physics	Cotton.
Zoology	Jaumes.

Honorary Dean : M. Baillaud.
Honorary Professor : M. Clos.

FACULTY OF LETTERS

Dean : M. Merimée. *Assessor* : M. Jeauroy. *Secretary* : M. Habert. *Clerk* : Coll.

Professors :

Philosophy	MM. Rauch.
History	C. Lécrivain.
Modern and Contemporary History	F. Dumas.
History of Southern France	C. Molinier.
Geography	Dognon.
Greek and Latin Antiquities	Dursbach.
French Literature	Gyromski.
Latin Language and Literature	F. Antoine.
Greek Language and Literature	M. Beaudouin.
Foreign Literature	Hallberg.
Spanish Language and Literature	Merimée.
Southern Languages and Literatures	Jeauroy.

Assistant Professors :

English Language and Literature	MM. H. Duméril.
History	Marion.
History of Southern Law	Brissaud.

Complementary Course.

Science of Education	M. Thouverey.

Lecturers.

Greek Literature	MM. L. Navarre.
French Literature	H. Guy.
Latin Literature	Marsan.
German	Loiseau.
Philosophy	Goblot.
Auxiliary Sciences of History	Roschach.
History of Art	Graillot.

Free Course.

National Antiquities	M. Cartailhac.

Honorary Professors : MM. Thomas, Benoist.

FACULTY OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY

Introduction to Theology	MM. Maisonneuve.
Holy Scriptures	P. Condamin.
Patrology	Bareille.
Theology	P. Guillermin.
Canonic Law	P. Desjardins.
Ecclesiastical History	Saltet.
Philosophy	P. Montagne.
History of Philosophy	Baylac.
Philosophy of Sciences	Seuderens.

Complementary Courses.

Theological Literature	MM. Couture.
Religious Archeology	Saint-Raymond.
Living Languages	P. Suplicy.
Scientific Philology	P. Condamin.
Ancient Christian Literature	Baltiffol.

Courses of Letters.

General Literature	MM. Couture.
French Literature	Arnaud.
Ancient Literature	Gimaznaes.

Complementary Courses.

Greek Language	MM. Valentin.
French Language	Samouilhan.

Scientific Courses.

Mathematics	MM. Thomas, Domec.
Physics and Chemistry	Seuderens.

SCHOOLS OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF ALGIERS

American Consulate :

M. GRELLET F. Consul, Algiers. M. GRELLET (Victor A.) Vice-Consul, Algiers.

Algiers, the capital of French Africa, is a town of 71,000 inhabitants, situated on the Mediterranean. It is celebrated throughout the world for its beauty and the excellent climate enjoyed there during the winter months.

It is not a University town, that is to say no examinations are passed there but the High School courses are analogous to the courses of Faculties depending on Universities. After having attended the courses at Algiers, you are at liberty to pass your examinations in any University you may choose.

The Schools are :

Law School,
School of Medicine and Pharmacy,
School of Sciences,
School of Letters.

Diplomas. Algiers not being a University town does not confer the doctorate. Certificates are given to students who have attended the courses with assiduity.

Reviews. *Revue Algérienne et Tunisienne. Bulletin de correspondance Africaine.*

Students' Association. There is a Students' Association at Algiers

SCHOOL OF LAW

Director : M. DUJARIER.

Professors :

Musulman Law and Native Customs.	MM. MORAND.
Criminal Law.	OLIER.
Civil Law	DUJARIER, VINCENT, LARCHER.
Roman Law.	ROMAN, THOMAS.
Administrative Law	MAURICE COLIN.
Algerian Legislation.	CHARPENTIER.
Commercial Law	GERARD.

Complementary Courses.

Political Economy	MM. Morand.
Civil and Penal French Law	Charpentier.
Constitutional Law	Maurice Colin.
Civil Jurisprudence	Dujarier.
Maritime Law and Financial Legislation	Vincent.
Public International Law	Gérard.
Private International Law	Thomas.

Honorary Director : M. Estoublon. *Honorary Professors* : MM. Zeys, Lefébure.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Director : M. Bruch.

Professors :

Anatomy	MM. Trolard.
Pathological Anatomy and Histology	Planteau.
Physiology	Rey.
Medical Pathology	Blaise.
Surgical Pathology and Operative Medicine	Vincent.
Medical Clinic	Cochey.
Syphilitic and Cutaneous Diseases	Gemy.
Children's Clinic	Curtillet.
Surgical Clinic	Bruch
Obstetrical Clinic and Gynecology	Merz.
Chemistry and Toxicology	Malosse.
Natural History	Trabut.
Pharmacy	Battandier.
Hygiene and Legal Medicine	Moreau.
Therapeutics	Aug. Bourlier.
Physics	Guillemin.
Materia Medica	Herail.
Diseases of hot Countries	Brault.

Supplying Professors :

Anatomy and Physiology	MM. Labbé.
Medical Pathology and Clinic	Crespin
Surgical Pathology and Clinic and Obstetrical Clinic	Goinard.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	Beulaygue.
Physics and Chemistry	N.
Natural History	Soulié.

Honorary Professor : M. Treille.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF SCIENCES

Director : M. Thevenet.

Professors :

Mathematics	MM. Thevenet.
General Physics and Meteorology	Thomas.
Chemistry	Muller.

Zoology	MM.	Viguie
Botany		Debray.
Mineralogy and Geology		Ficheur.

Assistant Professor : M. Trépied.

Complementary Courses.

Mineralogy	MM.	Flamand.
Astronomy		Trépied.
Chemistry		Malbot.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE HIGHER TEACHING OF LETTER

Director : M. Basset.

Professors :

Philosophy and History of Philosophy	MM.	N.
Ancient Language and Literature		Fournier.
French Language and Literature		Waille.
Foreign Language and Literature		Mesplé.
Geography of Africa		Bernard.
History of Modern Africa		Cat.
Antiquities of Africa		Gsell.
Arab		Basset.

Complementary Courses.

Vernacular Arab	MM.	Belkassem ben Sedira.
Arab and Persian Literature		Fagnan.
Egyptology		Lefébure.

Honorary Professor : M. Alaux

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